


## SULU WRITING

## An Explanation of the

NTLU－ARABIC SERIPT

As Employed in Writing the Sulu Language

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%AMIBO.NGGA, P. I.
THE SULU PRESNS
    1917
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## PREFACE

This monograph is the fruit of thirteen years of association with the Sulu people and study of their writings. It endeators to explain the use of the Arabic letters as they have been adapted to writing the Sulu speech-an adaptation herein referred to as the Sulu-Arabic seript. It is prepared for students and not only has a copions index, but paragraphs have been numbered to facilitate reference, and cross-references are frequently given in the text. Clearness is the primary requisite in a work of this kind and no apology is made for frequent repetitions. While it is advisable to begin with the first paragraph and study the book in order, the most important information has been segregated into tables, and if time presses, a study of these will give the main facts necessary for reading jurposes; but in order to write the Sulu-A rabic seript, the fuller explanation of the text must be studied.

Various references have necessarily been made to Arabic, in contradistinction to Sulu, usage, and in such cases, Wright's Irabic Grammer has been accepted as authoritative. This book is referred to in the text as "Wr. Ar. Gram.', and referances are to volume 1 , unless otherwise indicated. Effort has been made to avoid the use of technical words of Arabicgrammar, but when necessary to express a new idea and avoid a cumbersome phrase, such words have been adopted without hesitation. Moreover, in citing Arabic noms, except in a few axamples, case endings have not been given. The sections referring to purely Arabic usage are plainly indicated and may be omitted by the student, if desired. Examples are Sulu words unless otherwise stated.

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The labor of publishing this work will be apprectated when it is stated that the printing has been done by Moro boys, who: a few months prior to beginning work on this book. had wever seen a printing press; that Arabic type is under any direumstances difticult to set up with English, and that the Arahic type here used-like all such type fiom oriental foundries-is mot mechanically perfect nor of a uniform height: that absolutely. no one has been a vailable to assist the anthor by oriticising the text and its arrangement, or by reading proof or indexing: and that the ground covered is virgin ground with no publications tw wuide or furnish information. Except as regards the Arabie. all information has been obtained first-hand from the sulus.

The author had intended to add to this work, a Sulu Grammar and a Sulu Dictionary, both in Roman letters based upon the system of transliteration and writing herein establisherl. Altho considerable material has already been gathered, it is now doubtful if the two remaining works will ever be completed. Future works in Sulu for the use of English-speaking people may advantageously be written in Roman letters. This course will permit publication in any printing establishment and will sale considerable expense, and endless worry and amoyance.

This monograph is published by the Govermment of the Department of Mindanao and sulu to which the author har donated his work. One of the chief aims of the latter is to provide the Sulu people-and others-with a logical system of writing the Sulu language in Roman letters. It is also greatly to be desired that more English-speaking people may be encouraged to take up the study of Sulu and other languages of the Philippine Islands which use an adapted Arabic script. In facilitating such study, it is hoped that this work may assist in bringing order and system into the chaos which now pervades the spelling of Philippine words, especially as regards geographical and other proper names. A study of the subtle phoneticdistinctions involved in the use of the Sulu-Arabie seript will wive a keener apprehension of the sounds of the Philippine languages and will place their phoneties on a more scientific
hasis. The adoption at this time of at bational system for the -pelling of Philippine words will merit the gratitude of umborn multitudes who will one day orompy these Islande and who, mader the quickening of liberty and education so diligently fostered during recent years, seem destined to take the political leadership of the great Malay Race.

For assistane in various was, adnowledgment is here madre to The Mimdemen Herald; to E:l Fenix; to Dr. N. M. Saleeby, tirst superintendent of sehools of the Moro Prorinere, and his hoother, E. M. Saleety, both thom . Drabie scholars; to Tuan Sheikh Mustafa Bin Mhmad, superintendent of Moroschools; to ILadji (iulamo r-Rasul, assistant to the provincial governor of sulu; to Alexamber Shatere, formerly the :1nthors assistant: and last hat not least, to Husein C"kkung, manager of The Sulu! Piess.

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Zamboranga,
Mareh, 1917.

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## ERRATA

| Page | Linc | For | Read |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ? | through | thru |
| $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 16 | Although | Altho |
| 19 | No. 14 | sai | sui |
| -3 | 1 | ( ${ }^{\prime}$ ) | ( $;$ nothing $)$. |
| 19 to . s | heading | S69], [S (i9) | $\bigcirc 70] .[571$ |
| 60 | $!$ | dai-dai | 1aï-daï |
| (i) | No. ${ }^{\prime}$ | dibau'a | - dibareali |
| (i) | No. ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | ‘ | ، |
| $\aleph 1$ | 2:) | - | - |
| N7 | 17 | Strike out "and ant whether the latter iszah or not". | - with a rowel. ollowad by heme- |
| SS | 1 | a prefixed particle | a prefixed or infixed particle |
| 97 | No. 11 | $\mathrm{S}_{0} \mathrm{~S}^{\prime}$ | $\operatorname{S}^{\dot{i}} \text { or }$ |
| 120 | 111 | limui | limmi |

## INTRODUCTION

The sulu language is spoken ly about serentr-five thousamd Mahammadans, and is the commere ial limgun fiencer amd rehicle of written thought for about serenty-five thousand others. Whose matal spoken dialeet is simal, Bajam, or Yakam. All these live in the suln Arehipelago, eastern Bomeo, Basilan, and the southern extrenity of the Kambanga peninsulal. Like the othere languages spoken ly Muhammadanized grotas living in the Philippine latarls, called Moros, it has borowed its alphabetioal -ristem from the Amane throngh the Malay. Just as the Tagalos. Bisalyans. Howans, and other lingual groupsof the North when ('hristianized alopated the alphabet of the spaniards, so these antheron groups upen their ampersion to latam five remturice

 ters, no to write them that they an be materatorel. Sut to write them comedty requites extended study. The Aralbe were proud of their beantiful ame expresive lamgage and dereloped
 -percialised and alapted to fit the perentianties of the lamgater matil they constituted hy far the most complex, as well atmost beantiful, syatem of aphabetie writing of which wr hate ally remod.
 last in the adaptation to other languager, but fortified in the almost miveral atury of the Koman, its main features were per served. He howerer who has need only the Latin, Creek, Hebrew, simserit, or smilar alphabets in which letters of prate tically mathaging form may follow one another in any arrangement. has no conception of the complicated rule which govern the choice and arrangement of the two hundred or more chatactere Which make up the simplest Arabie fonts. The effort recuired to master this sotem of witing is great, hut it is a pions aturly, for it is the writing of the Koran. The wrtinary western Enropean system, called liomam, is vastly easier to apply, hat can scarcely gatin a complete victory in the writing of the language -poken hy a Muhammardan people since it is considered to he a religious duty to read the koman in the origimal.

Sthough a bout ten per cent of those using the sulu langhage are able to read and write it in Ambice chatacters, this i . done with rarying degrees of aceraracy. Few sulus are able to give an intelligilhe explanation of the principles upen which their wring is based, and a majority of them wse the Arabice seripe with extrandinary inacemacy and disergat for these principles. The task of the learner, therefore, in his effort to acopire the writ ten language of the sulus is one of the greatest diffieulty: . result, the writing of the Sulus and of the other Mahammadan groups have, with a bery few exeeptions, remained a closed book to investigators. Finthemore eren the acquisition of the spor Ken language is dixcouraged hy apparent difficulties of the seript. and our govermment officials hate nsally redied upon translator:
 deception.

The English frefling of suln proper namers, loth gengrat








This colmane, therefore has the purpose of emabling learners to read sulnand write the langlage properly, and of fixing a stamlaral for tramsliteration. With a dery few minon differencers. the sistem of witing herein explamed is ielentieal with that used hy the Magintaman Ahhammadams of the ('otabato valley and the Lamath Mahammadans of the Lake region. The mastery of suln writing will enable ally one who has a feaking knowlerke of Magindanall and Lanan th read and wite these dialecets withwht diffioultre. The dialeets mentioned are, of conrese, widely different from sulu. hat tha letters userl ane almost ishential.

## Cinapter I

## The Phonetics and Transliteration of Sulu

S 1. In reducing to Roman character: a languge which is already written in the characters of another alphabetie system. it is desimale that the Roman charaders adopted should represent the correct pronume iation of the worl and at the same time make posible the acerate reproduction of the word in the foreign chanaleters. That is, the sestem should be phonetically aceurate and alko a strict transliteration. When one eonsiders, howerer. that the Sulu is not entirely phonetie. as written in the Mabice chamacters, it is at once apparent that any transliteration will fail in one or the other of these two requirements. If we transliterate exartly, then the Roman epelling will suffer the simme phonetie defeects as the Suln original. If we make the Roman -pelling phonetically aceurate, it will fail to indicate the comsentional spelling in Arabic seript.
S $2 . \quad$ The lack of phonetic accurace in writing sulu is cluc to two eiremmstances. In the first place, sulun contains certain somads, both rowd and eonsonamial, which are not provided for in the seript adoped from the $A$ rabie language. So fill ats the consonamtal somuts are concerned, the latek has been supplied wither hy attering the power aswigned to the Arabice consonantas in the rase of allain and $f_{0}$ (see tablale ), or by forming new consonamte as in the cate of rha, $\tilde{n}!$ gu, and $\bar{n}$. The vowel signs in Arabie are there in number, and as a ber gemeral statement.
reprecent when malenghtened and having their original pewer, the semmels of "in "fall", "in "owfal", and i in "it". and when




 detemminate sombluf "in "final", while the $i$ fowel hats sometimes the power ofe in "net".
 phic rowe signs arailable is therefore a principal callase for the
 is dependent upon a directly entrary ciremmetance. The Arabice alphabet contains fourteen consomante repmeenting sombls not fommel in pure sulu, and wheh the great majority of sulus are

 1). Indeed, nine of these fourteen comsomants, lifl, likh, seded, ded th. En. "lin. glamin. and lieff, represent sommds, not found in Kherish. Which are among the most diffieult encomentere in any semitic or Aram language . Nevertheless. these fourteen con-- onathts are occasionally found in writton suln. heing employed
 epelling.
St. In promomeding such worde, the great mass of the sulus, who neither read mor write. utter instrad of the foreign sount, thes.alusomad which seems to approximate theretomost closely. Indeed, if the worde in question are at all frequently wede they

with the letters representing the sula pronmandian of the Word. It would be eminently sensible to give the plain sula -pelling to all $A$ rabie worde which have become am integral part of the sula langage. But the $A$ rathe words and phasese are introduced hy the educated dase who read the Koman, and it is a mark of education to retain theireriginal perling when witing Sulu. When such worls of phatse are reat, the letters reper senting any of the fondeen nom-sulus sounds contained therein are given a pronmeriation whell varies with the education of the speaker. Indeed, the same speaker will frequently pronomore the same letter in seremal different ways within a rery short time. For example, the pronmenciation of ani (the af the Arabie alphabet) varies from a close approximation to ain "zone", to.s. in "so", or $j$ in "jest". Dhal (th in "that") is pronotmed like $\therefore$ in "sol", jin "jest", or " in "nut"; and an ont. This is the serond calluse for the phonetic inacemater of Suln as written in the Arabie neript.
S. (amefol invertigationshows, howere that the secondary sounds assigned above to ead of the there original rowels. hambly, oin "theory", and obecomer": "in "final"; ande in "uct", ate really varients of the original fowels used by some seakers and in some localities hat hy no means miverablly. Wre shall not, therefore, greatly er in phonetio ancuracy of transliteration if we assign to each of the three rowed signs what appears to be its primary somm in suln and what is eretalul! its most common sound. That is, $u$ in "full", " in "sufa". and in "it". Bach of the there written vowers has a comeremoting long form represented in the tramsliteration, hy a mateon writtenabove the rowel ( $\overline{11}, \bar{u}, \bar{i})$.
 Arabie worls introluced into the suln, if our s.istem of transliteration provileil whely for the phenetio representation of the

 pensed with, sime the sounds nttered hes such a speaker would be only these oreuring in puresulu. But as the sulus have mo
 liged. in the almane of an unsalying conventional equivalent, (1) employs seremb equivalents for one amd the same chatratere, Varving with itw chamging pronmeriation her different individuals.
 -igning an unvarying equivalent in the Roman transliteration

 Roman it-equivalent, which variew mhly ancondance with elearly defined males amd her following theserule the tramsiteration
 Sor is the departure from phonetice exactnes at all important, since, as has heen explameatabere, the primary vowe somd is al-

 in latront wiss, will immediately recognize them when given


It is omly neressary ta hear in mind that certalin charaleter:




sumde foreign to the sula, are properly ued in pure sulu work (*ee SS to andion).
 been met with in Romanizing the Malay language no lese than five well estahlished systems heing in use in the English and Wutch Last Indies. In 1904, a committer appointed for that purpose by the govermment of the Ferlemated Malay staters reported in filvor of certain rules to be follwerl when writing Malay in Roman letters. The system recommended is practically al phonetic one, aming to reprorluce the worlsa- pronomed her Malays and failing to indieate the form in Aralice seript of the works employing the peculianty Aral ic letters representing sounds not fomed in Malay. Fince the end in view wase to huid up a popular system of Roman seript for Malays, the committee was douhtlese justified in safeificing many things to simplicity. The presment syitem of Romanizing sula has for one of its ams that of fumishing English-speaking people with ant exte means of learning tereat and write sulu in the mative seript. This aim
 temadopted, it is believed, has attaned thise emed and at the same time offended rery little against simplicity or phonetic areurace. It is conficlently hoped that, with time, the syenem set forth here will become a popular one for the writing of sulu in Roman letters-a change which is desibahle foom many peinte of viex.

 consonants for transliterating those ol the sula- S alaie seript is. that the Sulu- Irabic consonants which hate no exat equisalent in English should be tramsiterated he graphie modifica-
tions of the phonetically mated English consonante which they most nearly approximate in prommatiation. If mome than one sulu- Imbie consomath be confused with the same English consonatht, further graphie modifications of the latter should he emploped. This will assure the kerping together, in dietionarise and indexes, of those words in regalal to the prommeriation of which the Finglish-speaking student may he meretain, since $k$ and $k$, sand $\therefore t$ and $t$, ete.. are umber this stem arranged together in the English alphabet, without distimetion, the simple letter without graphie modification heing, of course, given the precedencer Whenever two work are otherwise identical. Thus, in an English index, laff should precerke liof, and ta should precede ta.
suppose, for example, that the student hears a word whelt somuls to him like latum, and looks in the dictionary maler $k$. S : a matter of firt, the word is not latem, but liremm. perple hat he finds it in exally the same place as tho it were
 the seareh. But suppere that $\hat{\theta}$ weme tramblemated $y$ in aceorlance with the practice of some sholars. then mot finding the
 d (since $\dot{\text { خ }}$ is also often incorrectly pronounced like $k$, and is tamsliterated ah be some after the amalogy of "loch"). All this nseless effort is blsiated by using $k$ and gaphic modifications
 like manmer, malerd in the dietiomary or index is fommd dul, dluel, and dud: under $/ 1$ is fomud lin and len: under se, sin, shim, and

instead of having to look for a given word maler two or three different letters of the alphatere the student looke malere one letteronly, and withont trouble finds the word for which he sereks. with its comect -pelling indiated, even tho he himself has heared the word inacomately.
S!. There is still another adrantage in the sostemadopted. The Roman consonant seleeted is that representing the English sound which the Arabice somel approximates most closely, and is therefore that with which the Arabie consomant is most ordinatily confused in pronmmeration. The sulu(atwell as the Ameri-

 language and cleary intimates that when the Arabie worde containing these comsonanter have become themety suluzed, ther will be pronomaced with simple $k, t$.s. . 1 , et When that time comes, the graphice modification maly readily he (hopped without doing violence tos suharthographer, and the word spellel as speli(11. It is no longer an . Imhic worl, it has sherl its foreign elothing and is suln. 'This transition to phonetie spelling conld not be acomplished were we to trameliterate


The transliterations employed in this work have teen se-
 to he aceeptable from the stamdpoint not onty of theory hut
 graphe being resolved he the learner into their chemente and an







 tramsliteration of pure sulu works, hat min for the tram-literation
 their original apellins.

## C'mapter II

## General Observations on the Sulu-Arabic Script

S $10 . \quad$ The Arabic alphabet as treated hy Arabic grammarians consists of 28 letters, all consonants, since the rowels are not considered hy the Arals to be part of the alphabet. Moreover: hemzelh, a"catch of the glottis", is really a comsonant as will be explamed later, hut it is not so considered hy the Arabs, the alif being considered hy them to embrace the lumzah. It is not therefore included here in the Arabie aphathet altho included as the first letter of the combined Sulu- $\$ rablice alphabet. The 28 consonants are here given in their usual order, followed by hamerh and the three rowel signs of the Arahicealphabet, the reader being referred to the note at the begimning of Table I for the prosnunciation of the names of the letters. As will he seen in Table I, the names of Ambice eonsonants memally have a long vowed which, when final, is followed by a hamzal. Than motises of conrenience, the long-rowel mark and the hameah will ordinarily be omitted:

Arabic Alphabet.

1. I ulif
2. in tll"
3. خ lihn"
$\because \quad$ lon
$\therefore \tau^{j i / \prime}$
B. $>$ del
$\therefore . \pi+11$
(i. 乙 l!"
1) $j$ dlunl

referred to when hating their Arabic power. hat when having their sulu power, will be called gu and pu. The sulu names will be given to the rowe signs. except when referring repecially to the Arabic language. This last mule will apply to the orthgraphical signs, when, indeed, the latter haternum namer. sulu . Iphluthet.



The consemante numbered 5 , 7 . and 12 . in the above alphabet.
 and adopted into sulu along with the purely . pathic letters. S 1\%. The combined alphabet, which is the one explained in these pages, consist- of limmenh with :31 other consonants and $\therefore$ rowels, as follow:



S. 14. In the Arabic script the eonsomats are considered to he by far the most important part of a word. Indeed, in Malay regularly, and nasally in Arabic, the vowels are not written at all. The consonants, as in stenography, are written first and, in
sulu, the rowne are then whten in their proper phace abose or


 ters which do mot permit of joining. Fxeppt these six con-
 all the consomants hate four different forms aceording as thery ate used uncomberted. we connected with a following eonsonamt onle, or with a preceding consomant only, or with both. The six consomants alote menitioned do mot combert with the following consonalnt and consequently hatie hat two forms-the form used alone and that comered with a precerling consonant only.

## Chanter 111

## Transliteration and Power of Consonants




 in Arabice tho it is sometimes given first place in Malay. It serms reasonable fo do so since the lumzalh is the simplest of the

 rate eomanamt but it is lem followied by alif, the two being witten together. It is inserted here merely becalase it is often rewarded by both Arabsand sulus as a distinet chamater.
S16. The names of the eonsonants, whether Arabic or suln, will. for the sake of convenience, be regulary written without macron or hemzelh, e.g. lut for be', sin for sim, ete. For the purpose of reference, the information given in this chapter is concisely set forth in Table I. But full treatment in tabular form is impossible, and the consonants which require further Plucidation will be taken up in detail after some preliminary paplanations have been made. Table I here follows:

Table I, contimued

Table I．romtimural

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \equiv \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & . \Xi \\ & \% \\ & \therefore \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \hdashline \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \equiv \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ <br> ． <br> E | シ <br> $\Xi$ $=$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Xi} \\ & \frac{1}{Z} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | 关 <br> ． <br> $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\Xi}{\Xi} \\ & \underset{\Xi}{\Xi} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\Xi} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \hdashline \vdots \\ & \hdashline \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | 1 1 | i\% | ミ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \because \\ & \text { ミ } \\ & \text { ミ } \end{aligned}$ | ミ | i | 三 | 气 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 픛 <br> ． <br> $\rightarrow$ |  | 兰 <br> ． <br> $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |
|  | 三。 | $\equiv$ | is． | E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ミ } \\ & \text { ミ! } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \fallingdotseq \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | 三 | － | E |
|  | $\cdots$ | － | ＂． | $E$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore \\ & \because \\ & \because=1 \end{aligned}$ | E | $\begin{aligned} & = \\ & \therefore \end{aligned}$ | $\therefore$ | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ |
|  | $5$ | $-1$ | $-1$ | $\Delta$ | $\cdot \omega$ | $\cdot d$ | $\cdot \sigma$ | 8 | $n$ |
| $\dot{=}$ | $\underline{8}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\bigcirc$ | ii | $\stackrel{i}{i}$ | $\stackrel{+}{-1}$ | $\stackrel{1}{i}$ | $\cdots$ |

Tuble I，comcluded

| No． | Letter | ＇Transliteration | Arabice name | Power in Arabice | Sulu hame | Iower in sulu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27. | $J$ | 1 | －liem | 1 in＂ladd＂ | I＇m | 1 in＂lad＂ |
| 28. | P | I＇1 | $m \bar{i}, l$ | m＇in＇man＇， | m $\bar{\prime} / \prime$ | ＂11 in＂11111＂ |
| 29. | ن | 11 | $\\| \overline{\prime \prime}$ | ＂in＂nut＂ | $n \overline{\prime \prime} n$ | u in＂nnt＂ |
| 30. | $\gamma$ | $h$ | li＇י | ／＇in＂hat＂ | hia＇ | h in＂hat＂ |
| 31. | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \\| ; " \text { macron } \\ & \text { of } " \text {; nothing } \end{aligned}$ | "'ד"̈' | w＇in＇we＇；w in diphthong ant ；pro－ longs dammali； prop for luem：ah | "न्वा" | ＂＇in＂we＂’：＂in dijuthong ant pro－ longs defun：prop for latuだった |
| 32. | $v$ | ！／：i；macron of $\bar{i}$ ；nothing | ！ $\bar{\prime}$ ， | y in＂yet＂；i in diphthong ai ；pro－ longe liasich ；prop for harmzeh | ！$/$＇${ }^{\prime}$ | ！／in＂ret＇：i in diphthong ai：pro－ longs habulue＇；prop for hatizal高 |
| 33）． | $V$ | 1；İ | Simalif | l in＂larl＂：ln in musical scale | lamalip） | l in＂lad＂＇；la in masical scale |

§ 17. The promumeration of the Suln- Arabie serpt is treated before the writing of the same, since a knowledge of the power of the various consonants, vowels, and orthographical signs, is a necessary prerequisite to understanding the rules for writing them. It is not indeed hoped that the reader will be ahle, with these explanations, to produce the sounds of the peculiar Arabic consonants ; that ability must come as the result of monthe and years of practice and training of the ear as well as the orgaths of speech, under the guidance of a competent teacher. This ability, tho desirable, is not necessary for the student of Sulu. The English-speaking reader is alrearly familiar with six of these consonants, which are foreign to the Sulu- thrt, $\underbrace{\text { juir, }}$ $j$ that, $j$ zat, $\dot{\ddot{m}}$ shim, and $\dot{i} f a$-and as to the other nine, he can at least do as well as the native Sulu who has had little instruction in the matter. The consonants are here taken up in the order in which they appear in the table.
 not be mentioned in these explanations, since these letters are transliterated by, and have the same power as, the English letters $b, k, m$, and $n$. But in Arabic, when immediately. followed by the letter $\underset{\rightarrow}{\sim}$ without any vowel hetween. $\dot{y}$ takes the sound of $p(W r$. Ar. (iram., $\S 2) . \quad \dot{u}$ is alson written by the sulus for $\dot{\dot{c}} \tilde{n} y$.

Nio. 1. - lume:nh (').
S 18. Transliterntion.-Dxeept when initial in a word, it is tramsiterated by an apostrophe ('). When initial in a word it is mot tramsliterated, since it is initial only before a rowed and inc rowel at the beginning of an English word normally uttered, is without a hemzah. The true nature of this sound is apparently mot recognized in the Philippine dialects except in those which amploy the Arabic seript. The reason seems to be that the Latin alphathet employed in the writing of all the northen dialects, contains no character to express the sound of humash. In Tagato, it is endeavored to supply the want by the use of the grave areent ( '), but apparently the matter is badly confused. Furthermore, hamzah is not an accent nor does it indicate the stress upon the pronunciation of a rowel which is ordinarily referred to when we speak of an accent. This stress may or may not arcompany the luzmul, For example in the word puti', white, the aceent, such as there is, comes on the $n$, and not on the $i$, which latter is followed lyy the liamzall. la sighle, ripid, on the other hand, the accent falls on the a, which is followed by the hamsulh. It therefore seems highly desirable to use a distinct and *eparate character for the lumzah and, following the example of many eminent scholars, the apostrophe (') is adopted.

The mame of this consonant, hemath, compression, is from the Aralie, and refers to the tension of the vocal chords when lumenth is pronominced.
S1!). Power.-Atho written as a vowel, hemzah is really a consonant since it can be produced only in comnection with a rowel. Its sound is sometimes called the "eateh of the glottis"
and, in the initial form, is common in Einglish hat is not written. The medial form is also fomed in banish words. being there
 It consists of the harsting of the air thre the elosed rexal chomets and either hegins ar ands in a complete stoppage of the hreath acemmpanied hy a diek of the wheds, aceoreling as the hemzall begins or ende a towel sommel. When the lumment comes
 -toppage of the heath oce uns in the midelle and is both preereded and followed be the elick of the focel rherds and the mementary rush of the breath after and before the pure antand of the rowns is andible. Hem: mall therefore le instial, merlial or final. There arre no esential differencere in the nae of lemenl in Arabic and sulu. tho it is much less distinctly articulated in moderan Srabie than in elassice Arahice and in sula. Exen in suln the hamsul seems to be weakening and is frequently indistinguishable in rapid conversation.

- S 丷 O. Every so-called initial vowel nomally utterel is realIr mot initial but bexins with the initial ham:enh. If considerable effort be mate, an initial vowel maly be uttered without the closing of the vocal chorde which prorlaces the lumerth. Then, with the rocal chome alreadre separaten, the rowel, faint at first. gradually grows stronger matil the full rolume of solund is reached. Normally uttered, however, the vocal chords are at first tighty dosed and the breath, momentamily checked, hursts forth into the full rowel somed.
§21. The medial hameah-lumsuh between two vowelsalso orecurs in English when two voweds, coming in juxtaposition, are separately pronomoced. Such for example is the hiatus
betweent the two ofs of "conperation". diatinctly" and rapidly
 Fonbt the mential nise of lume:uh is the elearest ame most striking.
 dle of a worl betwern al vole amd a consonatat.


So.2. By the final hrom:ah is meant the lameath which fol-

 regularly to oeren in English but may be heard oceasionally at the cud of eritain words of exclamation or command uttered colloquially: For example, the word "whoa" (used to stop a horse) when uttered with a prolonged 0 sound ending with a quick expiation of air and a catch of the vocal chorts, illustrates the nee of tho final hemzah.
S.23. Final hom:eh is quite frequent in sulu, its careful pronume iation being cesential to the distinguishing of certain words otherwise the same. D $\bar{i}$ without humzah means "here": with the hememh, di", it means "not". Na means "already"; with humbeh un', it indiates the begimning of a sentence. ()ften, the distinction is made more matked by pronomeing the simple vowe long while the hamzated vowel is shortened as in the first example given.
S.24. Hemberh is an illustation of the great ane arace with Which the $I$ rabse represented the sounds of their language. Mitho existing in English, this somd has never heen reduced to writing, and it may lo diffienlt for the begimer to detect it at first, hut a little traning of the ear and practice of the conce will soon
emalale him to distinguish amd utter it as realily as an! of the more familiar (onnconants.
 which te write a lemmoth amd fowel, it is mot tramsliterated. This use of the ulif is most frecuent with initial lumsul amd rowal. hat it may, in certain cases, be used as a prop in the midelle or at the end of a word. When wied after the rowel hatices ( 1 . the Arabie fethell) the somed of which it prolonges, it is tratusiterated heplacing a macoon ( ) wer the "which, without this mank, tramsliterates simply hatains, a short rowel (hat see s. 91).

 at the begiming of a worl. Latere, the Arabse adopted a sperial sign for writing the lumeall in all positions, whether initial, final or medial, and initial alif lost its proper somel and came to serve merely as a prop, called "ehair" hy the i ralle, to which when the writing was roweled, the initial hem: It the present time both in . Arabic amd sulu. When placed at the begiming of a worl, it serves as a prop for any one of the rowels and aceompanying initial humsah, halving no power of its own tho in momeled writing it may indicate where almomell should he written. It is alson hed as a prop for medial and final lume:nh under certain comditions which will be explathed hater

S $2 \overline{7}$. $\quad 1$ secomel use of alif is to prolong the somel of the the vowel hutaies (fathah). When so used it is written as the eonsenant immediately alter the rowed. The simple lertries
is the "equivalent of "in "sofar" while lutu"ns phis calif is the "e of "father".

 cliff is clarocol as al walk letter.



No. t. ت tu (t)
 somewhat *after than that of the English $t$ in "tell" and for that reason the Ambiance ben, tu he explained later. is ansiFred to he mope nearly the equivalent of the English t. Sn $\therefore$ aha, however. th is pronommed precisely the same as the Englishtin "tel".


S: SO. Power. Thu in Arabic is promoted like the in "thin".



 the wind is question hat become thenoly suhtized and might just as proper y receive its sulaprommedation. These words if in common lase, neroptheless. frequently come to be spelled ins inonombed and the gives place tor sum.



No. (i. $\underbrace{\sim}_{i} \tilde{n}(\tilde{n})$.
 press the front part of the tongue against the hard palate. In promomating $\tilde{n}$, the broml midelle part of the tomgue is pressol against the high middle part of the hamplabate su that a suger-
 French !g" in r!guctu, hat the !/ is not so strongly uttered ain Spanish $\tilde{n}$ in señor, or as in 1 i in English "onion". The English word "news" exemplifies this sotmet at the leximing of words. The Sulus interehange this letter with is "!!. which latter combination they seem to prefer. $\underbrace{\sim}_{=}$is Malay and Sulu. not Arabic. The form of the hetter is that invented ley the Perfians to expres the sound of 1 .


## No. 7. 飞 $\mathfrak{c}^{j i m(j)}$

 character seems to have been pronommeed like ! in "go" In
 was the third letter, thus comerponding to the (ireek frmmm. Later, jim altered in the Arabie spoken dialects and actuired the pronumeiation of !/ in "ret", jin "jest", or si in "rision" (Fremely $j$ in jomi). In sulu and almost miversally in the languages which have adopterl the Ambie aphabet-Persian. Torkish, . Ifghan, Malay, rete-jim is promomered like $j$ in
"jest". Persian and Afgan have even devised a special character, $j$, to indicate the somed of the French $j$. The sound of jim is, indeed, a compound one, heing the somud of si in "vision" with an initial $d$, and some scholars, especially the French, tramsliterate it dj. The latter produces such awkward combinations as hadjdjulj and dja'dja' for hajjaj and ja'ja'.

Examples: Arabic Juma'ah, Fidday; usually written Jumaat in Sulu.

Sulu bujañ!, mailen: judi, be.

## No. 8. 乙 ha (h).

S33. Power.-Ha is a deep, fancal aspirate having no counterpart in English or Sulu, and is sometimes called a "wheeze". In its production the pharynx is constricted, and the postarior pillars of the uvula approximated. The ha is the fricative sound which results when air is expelled while the organs are in this position. The place of articulation is nearly that of the Gin. and he may amost be said to be the surd sound corresponding to the sonant "ain. Ha, together with Kha, sard, dad, th, an, "ein, ghain and laf, is called "emphatic" by the Arabs since in its pronunciation, the position of the tongue with relation to the soft palate, produces a peculiar resonance chamber which gives a gutteral sound to the following rowel. Indeed, the modification of the vowel sound is, to the majority of Europeans, the most marked characteristic of these consonants and their most easily imitated feature.
S.34. The Sulus give this consonant the same sound as hathe English $h$ in "hat". Indeed, many Sulus ignorantly use hus
in writing pure sula words in which the somud is, of course, han. Ha is frecuently final in Irabice and is then doubly difficult for sulus to pronounce. In such cases the latter often give it the sound of hemenh, or do not pronounce it at all.

Examples: Arabice himl, comitition: Mnlummonl, a proper name; luirü, astomishment; selt, cortect; are nsually pronomeed in Sulu híl, Muhermmed. lutirinn, and sa'.

## No. 9. خ liha (保).

S.:5. Pomer. - Kha in Arabie is almost the equivalent of at in the seoteh "loch". In its utteramee, the rear portion of the tongue is brought close to the soft palate and thereby is formed the resonance chamber which gutteralizes the following vowel. as explained in $\$ 33$. The sound of $k$ in is foreign to Sulus and is pronounced by them as $h$ in "hat", or $k$ in "kink".

Examples: Arabic kitumis, Thurela!, and shaikh, a title. are pronounced Hommis and shik, or sik, by the sulus.

## No. 10. 飞 chue (rl).

§ $36 . \quad$ Pomer. - (llu is the sum comesponding to the sonamt consonant jim. It has the sound of ch in "church", which is really that of she with initial $t$, just as that of the Sulu jomEnglish $j$-is French $j$ with initial d. The chatacter chat is not found in Arabic but was invented by the Persians. The sound is common in Aralay and infrequent in sulu. Fometimes in the latter language, the ch of adopted Malay words is altered to s.

Examples: bacha', read; lachat, rase; rhukit. turi: are of Malay origin and are often written besa', kasan, and sukui, in sulu.

No. 11. $>$ dal (1).
S3i. Pomer.-Dal is the English lin "did" somewhat less foreibly artienlated. The sulus frequently interchange it with lum or ref. In many words, dal when written between two vowels, is regularly pronounced ra ( 1 in "roll"). For example, idn',
 In phases, aren final idal before the initial vowel of a follow-
 nounced magtayarakin.

The student may sometimes be puzaled whether to use dal or re in writing a given worl in which the $r$ sound is heard. The rule is to use del provided the d sound is preserved in an!y fin'm of the nord at any time. Thus, dral should also be used as the final consonant of the stem of bayad, friy, because it is so pronounced when final, altho in the derivative forms in which the drel comes between two vowels it is almost invariably pronounced ra. For example: bayndan, paid; bayadun, will be paid; bayadi, pr!!! (imp.) ; should always be written in the Sulu-A rabie seript with dal and in the transliteration with d, altho usually pronounced bayaran, bayarom, and bayari. Dal should also be written in budungy, name of the Sulu knife, because it is sometimes so pronounced, or at least was sometimes so pronounced when the witten form of the word became fixed, tho at present the almost universal pronunciation is burnny. This procedure makes the $i$ sound of dal al varient of pronunciation, not of writing, and that is as it should be.

$$
\text { No. 1थ. j dllull (dll})
$$

S. 3s. Pomer.-The Arabie dlum is the English sonant the in
"that". It is foreign to the Sulus who pronounce it varionsly: as jin "jest", $n$ in "nut", or $s$ in "so".

Examples: Arabic In伍l-Kamain, He of the Tro Hocns (Alexander the Great): Dhinl-hijjah, the twelfth month of the Muhammadan year; illiin, permission; usually pronounced amd sometimes written Julkurmin, Nulhajii, and ijin, or (rarely) isin.

No. $1:$, $r(i)$.
§ 39. Pomer.-The Arabic ra is the English i in "moll', strongly pronounced. The Sulu ra is less distinctly articulated and frequently interchanges with dal ( $\$ 37$ ), or lam.

Example: ra'ayat, or la'ayat, (common) people.
No. 14. j zui (z).
§ 40. Power. -The Arabic sui is pronounced like $z$ in "zone". This sound does not exist in sulu and zui is pronounced by the Sulus as $j$ in "jest", or sin "so".

Examples: Arahic hamzah, explainedahove ( $\$ \subseteq$ 1!)-24) ; Zubaiduh, a girl's name; matally pronomenced amju', and Jubuidu. (.Jubaira), or Subaidu (Subutira).

Note: This letter should in strictness be called zu. It is called zai the better to distinguish it from $\begin{gathered} \\ (N o .20)\end{gathered}$.

No. 15. س min (s). $^{\text {s }}$.
§41. Power.-In both Arabic and Sulu, sin is intariably pronomnced like $s$ in "so"-it never has the sound of $s$ in "is". No. 16. 岦 shin (sll).
§ 42. Power.-In A rabic. slein is pronounced as sh in "she". This sound does not ordinarily exist in Sulu and the sulus pro-
monnce it as $s$ in "so". Sometimes, indeed, they use shim interchangeably with sin to represent the somad of $s$ in "so". But sometimes also this sombl, when oremring in Ambic words, is correctly pronounced.

Examples: Aralice Shamual, tenth month of the Suhammadan year ; Nheikh, a title; are usually pronomened and written siumel. and Sik, in suln.

## No. 17. ص sud (s).

$\$ 43$. Pourer. - The Arabice sound of sad is that of a surd, lingual, fricative consonant. It is sometimes described as "broads", and hat no counterpart in English or Sulu. To pronounce sad, the Whgue is drawn somewhat farther back than in promouncing the ordinary $s$, the opening between the tip of the tongue and the hard palate being therehy homened laterally, and at the same time the tract of the tongue in close proximity to the hard palate is lengthened from front to rear. The utterance is foreeful while at its close, the rear portion of the tongue is approximated to the soft palate, and the characteristic resonance chamber is thereby produced which effects somewhat the sound of the following vowel. The sulus give sat the sound of $s$ in "*o"

Example: Arabic wastah, an orthographical sign, is pronounced masla by the Sulus.

No. 18. ض rluel (!)
S4. Pomer. -This consonantal sound is one of the most elusive in Arabice. It is said to be peenliar to that language and the Arabs sometimes refer to themselves as the "dal-pronouncing people'. It is a sonant, lingual, fricative consonant, sometimes
called "broad $d$ ", and has no counterpart in English or Sulu. To pronounce it, the tongue lies close to the gum of the upper incisors, while the air finds an exit on both sides of the back of the tongue against the forward molar teeth, between which and the tongue the friction takes place. The fact that this escape of air occurs in about the same place as in pronouncingl, has lead the Malays and Sulus to confuse dad and lem. At the conchasion of pronunciation, the tongue is lowered and thickened producing a characteristie resonance chamber. Difficulty of pronume iation has caused dad to become greatly slighted and corrupted in some modern Arabic dialects. The Sulus give this letter the sound of $d$ in "di!?", $b$ in "bed", bw in "subwar"', or $l$ in "ladl".

Examples: Arabic dammath, name of the " vowel, is pronounced damma; ded, name of this letter, is, in repeating the alphabet, frequently pronounced bul, or burad: Ramotime, the ninth month of the Muhammadan year, is usually pronounced by the Sulus, and indeed written, Lamulan.

> No. 19. b ta (t).
§ 45. Power.-This is, in Arabic, a surd, lingual, explosive consonant sometimes called "hroad $t$ ", and has no counterpart in English or Sulu, altho it is said to resemble English $t$ more than does Arabic fa. To pronounce the the tongue is moved farther backward than for ordinary $t$, the tip is thickened, the point of contact with the hard palate is both broadened and lengthened from front to reare, and the pronumeiation is fereeful. When the utterance of the consonant is emplete the tongue is thickened behind, giving the characteristic resonance chamber. The sinhs pronounce ta as common $t$ in "tell'.

Examples: Arabic Thhir, a proper name; sultur, a title; are pronounced Tithir and Sultum by the Sulus.

No. 20. ظ ظ:
§ 46. Pomere-In Arahic, za is a somant, lingual, fricative consonant sometimes called "hroad $z$ ". It has no counterpart in English or Sulu. The point of contact of the tip of the tongue with the hard palate is farther back than in pronouncing a ai, and the tip of the tongue itself is thickened, while the tract of the tongue approximated to the hard palate is broader and longer than in pronouncing zai. When the pronunciation is terminated, the back of the tongue is thickened as in the other emphatic consonants ( $\$ 33$ ). The sulus pronounce zat as $l$ in "lad", or s in "so".

Examples: Arabic zulur, noon; hafiz, guardian; are usually pronounced and written lutul and hafis by the Sulus.

## No. 21. ع ‘ain (').

Sti. Power.--The Arabic 'ain is the Hebrew ain, but has no counterpart in English or Sulu. In Arabic, it is a sonant, faucal, fricative consonant formed by a compression of the larynx at the same time that the tongue is crowded back as far as possible and the fauces constricted. It is the throat som having the deepest possible articulation and is sometimes considered to be the sonant equivalent of the surd hut. The back of the tongue and the fances partially obstruct the passage of the breath. 'Aim is sometimes coupled with initial hainzah, the two being pronounced together. Indeed, some investigators assert that 'uin is an "exaggerated hamzah". This is not strictly true, however, since tho 'uin and humzuh may sound similarly, they are in reality of distinct origin, the lumisali being produced by the explosive burst-
ing of the breath thru the closed vocal chords, and the "tin her the partial obstruction of the breath hy the compressed laryon, the fances, and the back part of the tongue. 'Ain is easily pronounced without hamzah, tho it is pronounced by the sulus as humeah only.

Examples: Arahic 'Arab, Arab; Jnm'eh, F'ridney: are pronounced Arab and Jume'at by the Sulns.

$$
\text { No. 22. غ ghaiu (gh); gr }(!) \text {. }
$$

§48. Transliteration. - Ghuin is transliterated gh when used in Arabic words, but by $g$ in sulu words. When the Arabice alphabet was applied to the writing of Sulu, no letter was found to represent the sound of $g$ in "go'", as this sound does not exist in classical Arabic. On the other hand, the sound of the ghaim does not exist in Sulu, and therefore, very naturally, the character ghain was called ga, and adopted to represent the closely related $y$ sound in Sulu. Some Sulus call this letter again.
§49. Pomer.-The Arabic consomant, ghain is a sonant, volar, fricative consonant having no counterpart in English or Sulu. It is produced by forcing the tongue far back against the soft palate and the uvula, the latter being slightly trilled as the: breath is foreed out thru the vibrating vocal chords. The result is a sound somewhat similar to that produced by gargling the throat. Gihain is another of the "(mphatie" consonants. The Sulus cannot give ghain its proper sound, and therefore pronounce it as $g$ in "go" in Arabie words, while in sulu words it is, of course, regularly used to express the latter sound.

Example: Arabic ghulam, boy, used by the Sulus as as proper name and pronounced by them Gulam.

## 

S. SO. Tromslitroution. -The digraph ñ! has been selected to tratisliterate this sound becaluse simple my is so frequently Siven :mother somod, namely, that of $\tilde{n} g g$, as in "finger", or "prolongation" in which the nasal ñ! is followed by a hard g somud. The $\tilde{y}$ used lex some scholars is excellent as being a simple character, tho ilsailable in few fonts of type. (n) the other hand, n!! is commomly coufounded with $n$, and $\tilde{n} g$, being a modification of the $w$, is the preferable tramsliteration aceording to the principhere set forth elsewhere herein ( $\$ 8,8,9$, and int). Sit. Pomere. -The whacter nygu has the sound of $n y$ in "sing". It ocerns in sulu at the begiming of words and this, like finall $h$, is at first difficult for English-speaking people. The ngu is. Malay and sulu. now Arahic.


 tramsliterateed hy $f$ and in sulu words by $p$. As in the ease of ghain, when the Arabic alphabet was adopted the sulus found therein no chatacter to represent their $p$ somud, and on the other hand, having in sulu no $f$ sound, they naturally employed the A ralhic character fin to represent the closely related $p$ sound.
S53. Pomer.-The Arabic sound of this consonant is that of $f$ in "fan". "The sulus pronounce $f a$ as $p$ in "pay", in Sulu words and ordinarily so in Arahic words as well. But the $f$ sound is comparatively casy to pronombe, and it is heard correctly intered with increasing frequency in Arabic and English words
adopted into Sulu. The Malays employ mother character, ** for the $p$ sound, and so are not forced to arlopt the confusing expedient of employing $\dot{9}$ for both $f$ and $f$. It is to be regretted that $\underset{\sim}{9}$ has not been adopted into Sulu.

Example: Arabic fasal, section, is pronounced pasal by the Sulus, tho, of course, the initial consonant is the same character in both cases.

## No. 25. ت kaf (k)

§ 54. Tiansliteration.-Some scholars transliterate this consonant by $q$, a Roman letter not otherwise used in transliterating the Arabic script. This obviates the necessity of forming a new Roman character, $k$, but such advantage is more than offset by the difficulty in the use of Arabic or Sulu dictionaries written in Roman letters, when $q$ is employed to represent the kaf sound. Kaf is pronounced by most Sulus, as well as by most English-speaking people, precisely as laf, and the two letter:are confused and interchanged in writing. When, therefore. the student hears a $k$ sound, he is uncertain whether kuf or kaf is intended and is in doubt whether to look under k or q. This, uncertainty in the use of the dictionary written with Roman characters is avoided by adopting $k$ for $k a f$, and arranging words containing $k$ and $k$ as tho these two characters were one and the same letter of the alphabet. All else being equal, $k$ is, of coumse, given precedence over $k$ (see index for exemplification).

This same argument is a powerful one in favor of using the Roman $d$ and modifications thereof for the transliteration of the

I somuls of the Sulu-A rabic alphabet, det, dhat, and ded; $k$ for laff, liaf and lime:s for sim, shin and sued; h for ha and ha; $z$ for itl and all; and so forth (see $\S \S S$ and 9 ).
S.5. Pourer. - This consonant has a thick, clicking $k$ sound not found in Euglish or Sulu. To produce it, the tongue is drawn far back and the primary interruption takes place between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, while for kaf (English $k$ ) the intermption takes place between the tongue and the hard palate farther forward. The drawing back of the tongue in pronouncing the kaf also effects the resonance chamber of the following vowel. The sulus cannot pronounce this consonant and imsariably give it the same power as that of kuf. The Malays confuse final kif with hamzoh.

Example: Arabic Kiur'an, Koren, is pronounced Kor'an by the sulus.

No. 27. J lum ( 1 ) .
S̃ti. Before certain consonants, the leme of the Arabie definite article is not pronommed and is not transliterated (see $\S$ 97. note : $)$.

$$
\text { No. } 30 \text { r hut }(h) \text {. }
$$

\$5t. Pomer. - Ha in Arabic is frequently final and in this position it is difficult for an English-speaking person to pronounce. A little conscious effort, howerer, will emable the student to promonnce $h$ at the end, as well as at the beginning, of a word. In rapid promme iation, final ha is usmally slighted, or omitted entirely by the Sulus, and rarely seems to be final in pure sulu words, tho $h$ sometimes appears at the end of a stem when certain suffixes are added.

Examples: buhat, lift: lugurs. mosh: du, lrim!!: dulur, biting (imperative): dichum, is brought.

Note: In Arabice, lue final in an outline, when smrmounted by two dots $(\ddot{\gamma})$ is used as a grammatical termination, and is then pronounced like tu, $e^{*}$ But it is wrong tu use this form in Suluized, or pure Sulu worts. Which should use $\underset{\text {, only, for the } t \text { somal. Such dotted form is . never- }}{\text {, }}$ theless, often ineorrectly preserved in Sulu as the final letter of adopted Arahic words, and in such cases is usually pronounced like $e$, and transliterated $t$. The Arabie word sitrah, chipter, in sulu pronounced sirrat and meaning mitr. is an example of a word often preserving $\bar{j}$ in Sulu. When. however, worls of this ending are transliterated directly into English from the Arabic, the rule followed in this work is to translitemate with $h$, thus indicating the Arabic pronunciation (and in strictness, the spelling, also) of the word when in palase ( Vr . Ar. Gram. ii, S 226 and Rem. 1. .). The Arabice names of the vowel signs, elammeh, futheh and liesictl. are examples of the latter rule.

No. 31. g wetu ( 1 ; $u$; macron of 11 : unthing ).
S.5. Trunsliteration. Wran is tramsliterated when given its proper somd, that is, except when used to form a diphthong :after huta'(es (futhah) as all: to prolong the somuld of dupu", (dnmmah): or as a prop for the hemzeh. When used to form at diphthong after luta'us (futhoth), it is tramsliterated w. When used to prolong the sound of dapen (demmeh), it is tramsliterat-
did hy the macron of 14 . When used as a prop for the hemzuh, it is not transliterated. The rukes for writing the lum: 1 ( $\$ 8$ 69-72) will enable the student to determine in what cases ran should he haed as a prop for the lum: wh.
 uses, one to prolong a vowel sound, and the other to serve as a prop for the lum: sounds: which alif has lost ( $\$ 26$ ) and are, furthermore, used to express the second vowel in the only two pure diphthongs of the Sulu and Arabic languages, , 11 and ai. The proper consonantal sombl of wem is that of $w$ in "we", and is heard when it is followed by a vowel. The diphthong formed by lata'as: (fathah) alld following wew, is pronounced as on' in "how". When following the vowel drymen (dummuh), it has no other effect than that of prolonging the short somed of this rowel-usually that of " in "full" - to that of " in "rule". Owing to this loss of identity when used as a letter of prolongation, wron, like ulif and yn, is called a "weak" letter. When used as prop for the lumenh, "om" has mo sombl whatever. The power of mon is the sime in sulu as in Arabie.
 sitil.

S(6). Trumsliterution.-Y"u is transliterated ! when it has its proper somul, that is, except when used to form al diphthong after lintuices (futherla) as ali; to prolong the sound of the bowel lublublui (kosicell) : or as a prop for the hamzell. When used to form a diphthong after lutuins (futhulf), it is transliterated $i$.

When used to prolong the somnd of halului' (kisweh), its transliteration appears only as the macron of $\bar{i}$. When used as a prop for hamzah, it is not transliterated. The rules for writing hrmzah ( $\$ \S$ 69-72) will determine whether alif, wrou, or y, should be used as the prop in each particular case.
§ 61 . Pourer.-The proper consonantal sound of !/f is that of $y$ in "yet", and is heard when yo is followed by a vowel. The diphthong formed by luta'as (fathah) and a following yu, is pronounced as ai in "aisle" . When used to prolong the rowel hababu' (kusmah), it merely lengthens the short sound of this vowel from that of $i$ in "it" (usually) to that of $i$ in "matchine'. This loss of identity when used as a letter of prolongaltion, causes yo, like alif and $w(1 / 1$, to be classed as a :"Wrak", letter. When used as a prop for the hamzal, it has no sound whatsoever. The power of !fe is the same in sulu as in Arabic.
 middle; pí, choose.

No. 3:3. V lamalif ( $1 ; \ln$ ).
$\$ 6 \%$ Transliteration. - When the alif is of prolongation then the transliteration for this consonantal digraph is lif. When the alif is used as a prop for the hemeali, the tramsliteration is 1 . § 63.). Poner.-Lamalif is really not a separate character but a combination of lam and alif written together, and requires litthe explanation. Alif may in this combination, as elsewhere, be ath alif of prolongation, or a prop for hamzoh, both these uses having already been explained ( $\$ \S 26,27$ ).

Examples, alif of prolongation: liegi, ather; pird, prelli. Hamzated nlif: la'añ!, low tirle: luln', villuge'.

## Chapter 1 V

## Writing of Hamzah.

§ $64 . \quad$ The leamer mast know the rules goveming the writing of humzah before he ean understand the writing of the vowds and certain comsonants. The yriting of the hamzah should, therefore, be rarefully studied in conjunction with the writing of the rowels. The vowel signs dapan (dummah) and hata'as (futhah), are written above, and hababac (kastah) below, the consonant after which they are pronomed. In the following talle, the dash to which the signs are written represents any consonant (except lumzah); hat when it bears the hameah, it represents ulif, urun, or ! If, only. Which one of these three to select, is explained in the rules for writing the humzah ( $\$ \S 69-$ Fi2). Alif is used in place of the dash in positions which require "lif insariably. Altho, in sulu, initial hamath is not written, in roweded Arabic it is regularly written between the rowel and the alif. The table shows the Sula practice. For the purposes of comparison, the writing of the rowels after consonants other tham humsh is included in the table, but it must be borne in mind that this table docs not contain a complete exposition of the writing of hamzall. For writing the latter without prop and other pecoliarities, see the rules for writing the hamsah above referred to. For rame variations in power of vowels in Sulu, see "xplanation in text, $\$ s 78,81,84$, and for diphthongs, see ss 132-14\%.


 the final stroke．Item：ah never alters its form and is misally

$\mathcal{S}$ ！fe，which serves an it．pron．

Various exertions to the above rule regarding the position of hutu：who will be explained below．
St it．The rowel which follows hem： the same prop，but to the lemerth only，when the latter stands alone without prop）．


 followed bey meta（ ${ }^{\circ}$ ）to denote the absemere of a vowel sound as in examples given in sis（is）．Humzoth and preceding vowel
 requiring its separate prop except，of course in those special cases when written without prop（尽ここ，n．）．
 mini＇，white．

Stis. $\quad$ sexplatined above, the three weak ronsonants, I alif.
g "row, and $\mathcal{S}$ ! $/ \prime$, and these only, call serve as props for lemmahl . These three comsonants are closicly related in power and
 and when a weak letter is employed becaluse of its relationship to the vowel, the weak letter is said to "eonform" to the rowel. Indeed, as will be explaned later, the forms of the rowel sighe
 In sulu when $\mathcal{G}$ ! ! f is used as prop for the lum: Written withent the two subseript dots; but in othere easer the two dots are ahmost invariahly alded. In Arahice, howerof. the use

 ly emploped (Wr. Ar. diam. p. 4, foot-note). I ulif and g
 auh. The prineipal diffientey in writing homanh is that of determining which of the three props, if :llys, to use in athereticular atse. The following rules are dexigned to make this point deat as regards Suln pratice. Some perenliatities of Drabice are also moterl hut for full explamationis, see an drabie grammar.

> liules for IVritin! IInm:uh.

S6! R Reve I. When lumenh is initial, it is amitted in Sula, the acompanying vowel being written directly to whif.
 tween the areompanting vowe and the whif.




- ill un. with.

Note 1. The lament may also be omitted in sulu when medial if, when expressed, it would he written to calif as prop and followed by hutions.
 mili"11). [mirl(min.
But in the text of this: work, herm:enh will regularly he written in such optional "asir.

Note 2. When, in cowered Arabic, initial loment is
 are written above the rif. When initial leromenh is follower by leasoll, both are written below calif. In all these ease the hemenh is written between the vowed sign and the life. For examples see alone.

 ditions. Tor indicate that such lememh is subject to elision, it is not written, the rowe lacing written directly to calif.

$$
\text { Examples: } D \lambda_{0} \mid \text { mind ml. mam!!! (imp.) : J| "l. the: }
$$



Words being sometimes elided as in the . araheremtener


Note 4 . Neither is the hem:

Arabic or sulu, when moddah is employed to express lermzah
 in the mending (S 102 ) .


STO. Rate II. When lumzth ocelots between two vower, its fop must conform to the following vowel except when the latter is lutuins. When the following vowel is latins, the prop must conform to the preceding vowed. The following examples show all possible arrangements of short vowels which may be separated by lumazll:

- ${ }^{\prime}$


Note 1. Long rowels do mot frequently become in Sulu in connection with lament. When the first rowel is short and the second long. the demark is usually written to eonform to Rule II except when it is implied in the medelele (§ 102 )

- 定 livin!!i. art. st!!im!!

When, however, the first rowe is long (including diplthongs. and the seem is short, the hem: ten without prop to the left of the $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { of } \\ \text { prolongation }\end{gathered}\right.$
(or $g^{\text {used as final }}$ clement of diphthong e which contimuesto hear mutate). But if sumbletter of prolongation or final etamont of diphthong be the lemme, is stall! insula written according to Rule 11.


## -。

 S 17, \%.)
 bathe te writing calif as prop) of lumzah in the middle of a word, calif being so med only when the lemerni is both pros ceded and followed by hutu iss.

$$
\text { Note } \therefore \text { When the prefixed sulu prepositions } \dot{9} \text { pe- }
$$

to: © let, in, ut, out; ind the particle \& hi-, prefixed tu names of persons, are joined to works having initial limmerle. the spelling is not altered. the whf being left as the prop of the originally initial humeral ar medals.




Note 4. ()there prefixes of the langatige loner. Ferhal. nominal amd adjectival, are mot written as sot forth in 11. : . hat their final consonants should eonlesere with the consonantal nut line of the word to which they are prefixed.

The initial humzuh of such word, if preserved, then becomes medial and conforms to the ordinary rules for writing medial hemerh. The only difficulty which arises in applying these prefixes, is in determining when the hamzalh should be preserved and when dropped, in joining the prefix to stems having initial homzah-stems which in the Roman seript hegin with rowels. The rule is, all prefixes ending in
 hem:ah. Ifter all other prefixes, the hamsuh is dropped. The prefix $\Delta$ hi- (remblal) is entirely distinct in use from
the prefix $\infty$ hi- used with proper names, which latter also preserves initial homzol, which is written as explained in
n. !. _- -i- is really an infix inserted in a word immerliatte-

 lurring been cut. In the sulu-Arahice seript its chalacter as an infix is always apparent, since it is always preceded in a word, either by hemazh or other consonant of the stem. But with stems having initial homzah (rowel stems in Roman seript), it ripperles in the Roman seript to he a prefix and is therefore inchuded in the subjoined list of prefises. Being therefore inserted after an initial hemsal, the latter is always preserved, but $\mathbf{S}$ : $?$ - " or _ " while the _-i-is ahsorthed in a following _ ito form $=\bar{i}^{\prime}$ or this infix may, in the suln-

and $\uparrow$ - -in- arreako infixes inserted immediately before the first formed, and these also, in human stems, "fyention ,
 produce no further changes whatsoever in the stem. Prefixes reading $\dot{\boldsymbol{z}}$ ny, when coming before initial humzelh, simplo abuse the hatter to he dropped without change. When
 g-is dropped. The prefix a may be verbal or may indicate an adjective and, as stated, preserves the lumention the pres
 stems having initial ; $1^{1-}$, $0^{*}$, which letter: are then dropped: the prefixes is man-, is man-. and io pen-, are applied only to stems beginning with $>\|_{-} \mathrm{m}^{*-}$, and ; t-, in which case wo r and ; tare regularly dropper, and $>$ I- frequently so ; is min- is an old form preserved in only
 with nouns and words used as nome.

Note $\overline{\text { i }}$. Below is given a list of the principal simple situ prefixes (excerpting the three explained in n. 3), with illustrations showing how they should be combined with stems of various kinds. Stems having initial hemenh are given whenever such stems are wised with the prefix in question. It is not feasible to give translations of the prefixes, or the comhinations of prefix and stem, since this would involve the intricacies of grammar and would extend beyond the parview of this work. Besides the simple prefixes here given. a multitude of others may be formed by compounding these.






 pomaded prefixes need not le included in the present list since, as long as their final letter is mattered, the manner of joining to the following word is likewise unaltered. As to the compound prefixes themedses, since none begins or rads with hamah, the problem of medial herm:erh within such eompomals. does not present itself.

Note 6. It should be noted that the forms given below are written as they are properly promoted. But here, as (Anywhere, humzoth (medial, or final) may be shared in rapid
pronunciation (\$ 19). . Iso, the prefixes may even be found written as independent words, but this is incorrect since they are true inseparable parts of the word, both in meaning and in prommelation. Apart from another stem, they have no significance.
Prefix
Prefix Stem Meaning Combined form
－$m$－
ituñy，count
i．J man，rain lí agad，follow
－ma－erilimem．drimk
－



ن．la mulam －一－
des magad
－ 8
－مis mimeme unitg ma＇ubus
－Pr ma＇cubut
－ 9

－••
＂iges mag＇utud
－Fo

c 8
＋il inum，drink
－＂
$\ldots$ mam－
is muctu－
jutus．mrap
安安 bulanju＇，ripend
Sing bintul，suell
Prefix Stem Meaning Combined form

Prefix Stem Meaning Combined form
emaly－lilus．fimish
＂＇广 agad．follow


swell
ii nuи－

－Si takall．rob

$s P C l$

يو drydur．good

＇今 udn
compluin
in ijji＂，mock
0 一喏
غنر
－8
مisi mag＇im！n！
－ッノ

Suip＂amintul
 ＂urnurk！＂

تiغi menagut
$0<0$
nedi mandayan

－ーー
入亠䒑i neñgal＂

Prefix Stem Meaning Combined form
kinlut．rimel
－＂＇netur．rut
－一
｜＂grinl．fillow


「こう＂！farl．follow

count

קتس pulıs．
位 bulnuju＇，spemel
imars－

－リー

－Síei mangutul
Lixi mungitu．

－，一


－ノ
品
פ் prog＇utul －一50

－\％


｜＂tumalanga＇


Prefix Stem Mraning C＇ombined form
－thlith．rob
mis dregut．sell
－


＞＂ml＂．
家 i iji．
－inellut．
－Jif kintul．
Lis kita＇．looki
$\Gamma \int^{0}$ غ́ gulgul．embirure ors nemel．merit

c 8

morck
morel：
wriveld
towth
romultrin I＂ñngrullu




，一

فْعٌت －，or

－，

－次店 trialum 0 ，


Prefix Stem Manning Combined form

CHi mint：mill
－ 9

cs，

c凩＂lu＂．
03

－リン
，
$\rightarrow\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { II II－} \\ \text { infix })\end{array}\right.$
－

－$\because 0$

－ノ ー
digit tuyri＂nnud

－・ーノ

－リ＇
｜rmut＂ul －
e



Sit．Rose Ill．When hemzulh nexus in Sulu between： rowe and a consonant，its prop must conform to the rowel．



 form th the preceding vowel．


Note. When hams all is final or followed be short vowel (or fomwin) only, after calif, "rom. or y", used as letters of prolongation, or after wan or !! used as components of diphthongs ( $\$ 132$ ), it is written to the left of such letter of prolongation without prop.
Examples: Arabic EL
garment (nom. case).
 $=1 / \operatorname{lin} i$, !et! (imp.).

S $7: \quad H \quad$ umsuh in Sulu may occur as initial before any rowel, long or short; as final after any rowel, long or short: and as medial, between any two vowels, whether long or short. But it is not often found in sulu between two long vowels, or even between a long rowel and a short vowel.

For further information as to the writing of hamah in Arabic:-which involves many exceptions and irregularities -the student must consult an Arabic grammar.

Note. In writing hamah between vowels in Sulu when one or both are long, select the prop according to Rule 11 when the first is short; when the first is long or a diphthong, write the hamah without prop to the left of the weak letter of the first vowel, except that when such weak letter

## Cuapter $V$

## Transliteration, Power, and Writing, of Vowels and Orthographical Signs.

S7. There are three dasses of anxiliary signs used in writing the suln- Drabie script-diacritical. vowel, and orthographial. By diacritical signs are understood the dots nsed, eithere singly, or in groups of two or there ( - : - ), by whel various comsonants, otherwise the same, are distinguished from eath other ( $\$ 114$ and Table V'). The vowel and orthographical signs will be treated here, while the diacriticel signs will be explaned
 ,

-     - . hy which the vowels of the seript are indieated. The consonants of a wordare written first and the rowels added later. In sulu and Malay, the rowel signs are know by the term baris, meaning "stroke", or "point". The orthographical

They are writen above the consonants (with the exeeption of the thind and the last , amd sere to determime more aceurately the epelling and pronunciation of a word, or to aboreviate the written word in some particular.

Note. In some lamgages, strokes amd other mation, as Well as dots, are used an diacritionl sighs.
Example: Turish s. sommed :s ! (palatal) in "erive".
TA filk |||.

| No. | Sign | Transliteration | Arabic name | Power in Arabic | Malay name | Sulu <br> name | Power in Sulu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | , | $\ell$ | dammah | $u$ in "full' ; $o$ in "theory''; ell in French jeume | dihardapan | dapan | $u$ in "full"; 0 in "theory"' ; ohscure u |
| $\stackrel{-}{-}$. | - | $a$ | futhate | $a$ in "sofa"; a in "hat"'; e in "net" ; e in French muet | di'atus | hata'as | $a$ in "sofil" ; a in "final" |
| $\because$ |  | i | kessiah | $i$ in "it' $: ~ i ~ i n ~ " b i r d " ~ ' ~$ | diburre | hububa | $i$ in "it"; $e$ in "net" |
| 4. |  | 117 | dammate tenwiou | donmimuti plus final | dreva batis dihadripan | slan's batis: drepren | same as Aralic; not used in Sulu words |
| . 5. | $=$ | (11) | fathah <br> tamui". | fatluh plus final " | "lown beris. di"utas: | durea butis: hatio 1 : | Same as Arabic: not used in Sulu words |

Table III，comtimucd

| No． | Sign | ＇Tr：an：li－ <br> teration | Arabic niame | Powne in Arabic | Malay name | Sulu <br> name | Power insulu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6. | － | ill | lictsioth tanui＂ | kessoch plus final ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | duma baris diban＇： | drand betios hababa＇ | same as Arabice：not used in Sulu words |
| 7. | － | 110thing | jı1： $11 \times 1 /$ | denotes absenme of「oW••！ | muriti | petai | denotes absence of「いWや |
| S． | ${ }^{\omega}$ | V：${ }^{\text {arios }}$ | treslirlid： <br> shidrdel／ | makers（onnsonamt dunble | Arabice <br> hambe lised | subtri | makes consonant doubla |
| ！ 1. | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "1: ' } 1: \\ & \text { nothing } \end{aligned}$ | mucrelerk | humbalh plus long fat－ leth：marks letter of pro－ Fongation plas hemerh | A rabic． <br> name used | Arabie <br> name used | humath plus long hata＇as |
| 10. | 1 | $\stackrel{7}{\prime}$ | lithluli （perpen－ dieular） | kong jirtlur | Arabic <br> nambe used | Arablie <br> name used | same ats．Arabic；mot used in Sulu words |
| 11. | - | spate $11: 11 ; i$ | ＂resklaln | denotes elision ；initial ＂：initial 1 ：initial ； | Arabic． <br> name used | Arabic <br> name used | same as Arabie＇not used in Sulu worde |
| 12. | 5 | Varies | not in <br> Arabie． | not in Arabic | un！！lia | añqlat | repeats preceding word，syllable，or <br>  |

STi. The somad of a simple fowel sign unateompanied by a letter of prolongation is termed "short", while that of a vowel sign followed by a letter of prokongation is termed "long". A. a matter of fact, howerer, the hames of the sowels in Sulu-and also in Arabie, as they are ordinarily written ending in ah-refer to the signs and not to the somads. In these pages. nevertheless, the English usage is followed, and the terms "long dripm" . "short dapan", cte., may refer either to the sign on to the sommel. Sti. The letters of prolongation are the weak romsonatht:
 rowel or orthographical sign whatsocere is long. Dipuen and hubluba followed by wat and !!, repertively, beaning the pmtai ( $\quad$ ), are long. As letter of prolongation and as eonsonamat. If in Sulu alwars recerises two dot. helow.

Note. In Arabie, mom and ! also, whon weed as letters of prolongation, hear no juzmulı (putai) ( Wr. Ar. (iram.. § 10). Further, in Arabice, letters that are assimilated to a following letter, which reecives in consecpuence the twshdid (S 9!) ) altho they are retained in writing. No not reedive the jutemalo (petai) (Wr. Ar. (iram. S! ! Rem. W.). For the nee of the two dots with ya in Arabic, sere S 130.
Tables 11 amd Ill give a briefsyopsis of the matters which are considered in the text in greater detail. In Table III, Malay. names are gifen when such exist, since Malay terms are frequently used in Sulu. Vowels in the varinus non-English terms used, are pronounced as indieated in note at head of Table 1. while the dash to which most of the signs are written, representsonge ronsonant. For "long" rowels in Sulu, ser Table II.

## No. 1. - dupm (11).

§77. Tramsliteration.-Dnpun (drammuh) is transliterated by " exerept when lengthened by wom. In the latter calse it is transliterated by" 1 .
§ 78. Poner-The Arabice name of this rowed, demmelt, constriction. refers to the puckering up of the lips in pronouncing it. The Malay and sulu mames refer to the position of the sowed when written, both dilmelepen and depmen meaning in fiont. At the present time, however, it is written above the consonamt in the same relative position as hatricu.

Japun (llemmuh), in Arabic originally (Wr. Ar. (iram.. SS 4,5 ) and almost alwars in sulu, is pronounced as $n$ in "full". This is its most universal and persistent sound in suln, tho it sometimes varies toward 0 in "theory", or toward an obseure 11 sound formed by placing the lips and teeth almost as in pronouncing "but", while the tongue is thickened at the same time that the central portion is approximated more closely to the hard palate. This somed approximates the German mulanto ( $\ddot{0}$ or oe ) in kenig, or the French en in jenme. and may be represented in English by a dotted $u$ (ii). For example. $\underbrace{-y^{1}}{ }_{y+\infty}^{90}$ lamblatuk, ome is a word in which the somit of a in "theory" is frequently given to the second and third rowels (humbo'ok): but the sound of " in "full" for these two rowels is a unisersally understood pronunciation. In some
 obseure $u$ sound mentioned above (bukim). hat it is more usual to pronounce both $u$ :s as in "full". When lengthened hy
the addition of net", dup min is wally pronounced as "in "rule". sometimes long drip en has the soul of "in "no". or that of prolonged obscure 11 . It should be added. however, that there are very few words which retain the o sound, or obscene $"$ sound. thruout the sulu territory.

Examples of ordinary sound of duper: 'let! butut, hair:


Note. As set forth in Table III, Arabic vowel signs have variant pronumations which will not he dwelt upon here. For further information regarding such matters, the student must consult an Arabic grammar.
,
§ $79 . \quad$ Writing. -The form of - deme is that of a miniature
g well. ()rigimally in the Arahiceseript, the short rowels were not written and it was only in the (awe of rowels lengthened by well, rif, or !!r, that any sign of the rowels appeared in writing. When, therefore, it was desired to write the short rowels also, the Amass quite logically wed to represent them, miniature forms of the letter employed in the representation of the corresponding long vowels. Not wishing, moreover, to alter the consonantal outline to which they were accustomed. they also very logically wrote the new signs above or below, the old outline.

Duran is written above the consonant after which it is propounced.
 - $\int^{t} \int^{3}$ lu'uk, buy (of seal).
 with hemeall, written to alif ats its prop, but in these (ases lerm-


 other comsomant, is expressed by alding al mon beating putai Which sign "ren of prokngation always leats in suln, tho mot in . Iralice (Wr. Ir. (Mram., § 10).

No. !. - luntrins (11).
 "exept when lengethened ly alif. In the latter celse it is transliterated hya.

 Rem. ").
 (aise)
Sis. Poure-The Arabice name of this sowel, fietlelt, operning. refers to the open position of the mouth while pronomeners it. The Malay and sula names, howerer, pefer to the position of the rowel when written, both diatas and lentrins meaning rloome.

Huta'us (fulluh) origimally in Arabie, and almost minersally in Suln is pronommed as 11 in "sofa". When lengthened ly the addition of alif it has the sommel of "in "father". V"nlike dep","
and habubri, Lotions has no pronounced variant in Sulu. Sometimes, however, the rowel in the verbal prefixes is mag-, ie ny-, and $\dot{i} \dot{q}$ put-, and in the possessive prefixes $\ddot{z}^{\circ}$ tag-, and i" taegu-, has an indefinite some difficult to characterize. The two consonants run into each other without the formation of any distinctive vowel somas, which therefore resembles the "indeterminate" rowel of Malay. Indeed. the utterance of the rowel in question is probably due to Malay influence, the vowel Cutis: (rl̈̈tas) in Malay being used-tho rarely written-to represent the indeterminate rowe of the language, which rerembles a in "final", or $x$ in "cut". ore e in "novel", and which in Malay, is usually transliterated $\because$.

Examples: $\gamma$ jos human, cutch of the glottis:
 magdegan, rem. The first luteriss in the last three examples is often given the indeterminate some.
$\S s \cdot 2$ Writing. -The form of - hutrin: is that of a manatore | alif written in a slanting position. It is written above the consonant after which it is pronomened, in the same relative position as duper.


In Arabic, short father (hutu'us) after initial hemzuh is, toaether with the humzuh, written to the calif as a prop, but in these (asses hamza is regularly omitted in sulu writing (Ŝ (i) and notes ).

Long hutu'us after initial lumzah (including lemmzuh in the middle of a word after a consonant hearing betti), is not expressal as might he supposed by the addition of calif, but by the use of the madduh ( $\S 102$ ), the hamah in such cases not being written separately but implied in the mudduh.
 Korma

$$
\text { sulu } \dot{\circ}
$$

me! j"̈yi, actin!), selyiug.
Long hutu'ces after any consonant except lumzoh is express(ed in the regular way by adding an calif which, unlike the won and ! fou of prolongation in sulu, does not bear the patti, being without mark of any kind. This true in Arabic as well (S 76) .
 low' (of cattle).

No. 3. $=$ hebrelua (i).
S83. Tromsliterution.-Hebubu' (brooch) is transliterated by i except when lengthened by yr. In the latter case, it is
transliterated by $\bar{i}$.
§ 84. Power. - The Arabic name of this vowel, kastah, frattore, probably refers to the interrupted vocal passage formed in pronouncing it in distinction from the open, free passage formed in the pronunciation of dammah and futheth. The Malay and Sulu names, however, refer to the position of the rowel when written. Both dibaurah and hababa' mean below' Hububa' (kusrah) in Arabic originally, and almost always in Sulu, is probounced as $i$ in "it". Sometimes, however, its sound in Sulu Varies toward $e$ in "net". Rarely, the obscure $1 /$ sound explained under dayan will be found represented by hababa' ( $\$ 78$ ).

Examples: Si g patio, (slave) $I$, is sometimes probounced pate k ( $e$ in "net"), but the former pronunciation is pres-- 一
fired; $\lambda \dot{i} \infty$ higad, edge, is sometimes pronounced hegul; etc:
When lengthened by the addition of gu, hubabu' is reguburly pronounced as $i$ in "machine". Sometimes, nevertheless. the variant pronunciations are given to the lengthened rowel, which is then pronounced as $t$ in "fare": or very rarely, ats long obscure $u$.


§8\%. Writing. -The form of _hubble' is that of the first
 ant after which it is pronomioed.

Examples: ${ }^{0}$ pmaidin, whither.
 with the hameah, written to the alif as a prop, but in these coase humz̈ll is regularly omitted in writing Sulu (S 69 ).

Examples: $\int_{5}^{\circ-2}$, iku, !ou; 这 $\int^{\circ}$ iklu!, rgy.
Long habuba' after hamzah, initial or medial, or after any other comsonant, is expressed by adding a ya bearing a putai, which sign ! fe of prolongation always bears in Sulu, tho not in Arabic ( $\$ 76, n$. and Wr. Ar. (iram., S 10 ).


No. t. - dammalh tumi位 (u"1).
SS6. Transliteration.-Dammah temmīn is tramsliterated "n final in a word.

S87. Pomer. -The Arabic mame of this orthographical sign, tannion, is from the reot mm", the name of the letter $\dot{\sim}$ ", and it means "sing un 1 . The tammin is frequently called in English "numation", a tramstation of tran'in. The tamein was devised to facilitate the writing of the case endings in Arabie words which very frequently consist of final 1 preceded hy one of the three vowels. Dammall tanmin adds $n$ to (otherwise) final dremmull and indieates the nominative case. The first part of the sign, ,

- mpresents the somed of 11 as usual, while the reduplieation
adds the somad of 14 . Obviously, it is used only in A rabie words.
§ 88 ．Writin！．The form of $\begin{gathered} \\ \text {－demmull temmin is that of }\end{gathered}$
，
a doubled－dremmuli．It is therefore witten in the same re－ lative position as dummerh and is always final in the word．
 （nom．case）


## No．5．－futhuth tumnï（at1）．

§ 89．Transliteration．－Fathuh tum＂in is transliterated an fi－ nal in a word．
§90．Pouer．－Futhah tamwial adds $n$ to（otherwise）final fut－ leah and indicates the accurative case．The first part of the sign，
＿，represents the rowel sound while the reduplication adde the sound of $\%$ ．It is used only in Arabic words． S！！．Writing．－The form of＝fatlulh tummin is that of ： doubled－futhuh．It is therefore written in the sime relative position as futlich and is always final in the word．When futlonk is doubled，alif is nsually added，but this addition does not．how－ acer，lengthen the pronmemation of fathah（Wri．Ar．（inam．．§s． Rem．u）．
 mad（acc．case）．

No．6．－kusicalı tamuï（iin）．
S 92．Transliteration．－Kowich tammin is tramsliterated in fi－ nal in the word．

S 93．Pomer．Kinstah tumion adds $1 /$ to（otherwise）fimal kus－ foh and indicates the genitive case．The first part of the sign． $=$ represents the somad of the vowel while the redupliation adds the sound of $n$ ．It is used only in Ambic words．

S94．Writimg．－The form of $\equiv$ lensiall temmion is that of a don－ bed＝kusculh．It is written in the same relative position as lows－ rah and is always final in the word．

匹ータ
 （alse）．

No．7．－putui（nothing．．
§95．Transliteration．－P＇atai（juzanh）is not transhiterated． Its use is dependent upon the pecularities of the Sulu－A rabice script and it has no corresponding sign in the Roman seript． § 96．Pomer．－The ordinary Arabic name of this orthograph－ ieal sign，juzmah，umputation，refers to its force in abruptly＂cut－ ting off＇the somm of the consonant．That is，the consonamtal sombl is not continned over into a following vowel．Another Arabie name，sukun，rest and the Malay and suln names，muti． and putai，both of the latter meaning deal，have the same refer－ ence．In simple language，putai marks the absence of a vowel and indicates that the consonant to which it is written is not follow－ ed by a rowel．

S97．Writing．－The form of－patai is salad to be that of the ancient Arabic numeral form of zero，for which a simple（ ．）has
since been substituted in its numeral use. It is also found written - Patai (juzmah) is written above the consomant in the same relative position as dapan and hata'us. In general, it must he written to hamzah and every other consomantal character forming the outline of a word, when such consonants are not followed by a vowel.
 lungssud, fish corrat; $>^{\circ}$ Jlathl, high sea.

Note 1. There is, in Sulu, one execption to the general rule that putai must be written to every consonant not followed by a rowel. Under no circumstances is patui written directly to alif. Alif, as we have seen, has two uses, one as a prop for the hamzah and the other, to prolong hate', the first use, it always bears the hamzah. and patai, or hamath and vowel. When hemzerh written to alif is followed by a vowel, the hamzah may be omitted in writing (S 69, 11. 1). When, however, the hamzall written to alif is followed hy puthi, the hem:ah can never be omitted in the writing. Usually. alif of prolongation bears no orthographical sign whatsoever (S 76), but for alif bearing madduh, see $\$ \S$ 101-3.
Examples:
Note 2. Thereare, in Arabice, additional exerplions to the rule for the use of putai (ju:mal). 'Thw axeption mentioned above as applicable only to alif of prolongation in sulu, is in Arahic usually extended to went and !/e. All threer weak consomants, therefore, wherbeed as letters of prolongation in Arabie, generally bear no jezmell and ate without orthographical sign, thosome seribes write juzmah in such calses (Wr. Ar. (iram., § 10).

linlu, he suill; ${ }^{\circ} \underbrace{}_{\text {U }}$ sultitmm, rest (nom. (alse).
Note :3. Another exeption to the rule for the use of jusmak applies only to the Arabic. Letters that are assimilated in pronmeciation to a following letter, which letter rereives in consequence the tashtid, or mark of doubling ( $\$ 99)$, are retained in writing hut are not marked with juatmelh (Wr. Ar. (iram., S 9, Rem. l). The ase involving this exeeption which will be encountered most frequently hy the student of sulu, will be that of $J$ Jal, the the Arabie definite article, Which is prefised to the word which it precedes. When the first letter of such following word is a solar letter (\$ 131 ), then the lam of the article is not pronounced, hut the following letter-that is, the initial of the following word-is doubed in pronunciation and marked with the tasklid (§ O9)). In those cases where lam is not pronomered, it receives no mank of any kind.
Examples, lum pronounced: Arahic jeil |al-kumurn, the mom (nom. "akice) :

 tei (nom. case).

No. is. sulbla' (varies).
 literated by doubling the consonamt over which it is written. S!9. Pomer. -The drabie names of this onthographical sign,
rushdie and shiddah，both come from the same root and mean ＂strengthening＂，the reference being to the power of the sign in doubling the consonant over which it is placed．Shiddah is the African name for the sign，tho tashdid is more generally－ used in Eastern Arabic and Malay．The Sulu name，sabtu＇ seems to come from the Arabic sabin，rest or Sabbath（our Satur－ （lay），and to refer to the pause necessary for the doubled pro－ nunciation of the consonant hearing it ；or it may be a corrup－ dion of shuddu（another form of shidduh）sometimes used in Malay． Sabtu＇doubles the sound of the consonant over which it is： written ；that is，this consonant is pronounced double without the intervention of any vowel sound．To be so doubled，a consonant must be both preceded and followed by a vowel sound．In Eng－ lish，alto a consonant be written doubled，the combination is usually slighted or pronounced singly，and it may be difficult for beginners to pronounce double consonants distinctly．It is done by pausing momentarily when the first consonant has been ut－ tared up to the point of greatest obstruction of the vocal pass－ age．and then uttering the consonant again exactly as tho it were initial．Such words as＂unnoticed＂and＂accord＂are ex－ ample in English of double consonants pronounced with some distinctness．But the closest approach in English to the sound of the double consonant in Arabic and Sulu is obtained when the same consonant is pronounced at the end of one word and at the beginning of the next，as in the phrases＂good day＂． ＂big gun＂，＂small lake＂，etc．，pronounced rapidly but distinctly．
-不人

Examples：$\dot{\alpha}_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} ;$ temmat，emu $(\$ 57)$ ；Jim bum ul，correct：

Subtu' may double amy consonant in suln exeept lum:ult and alif, tho in Arabie, even hamzated alif is so donl) (Wedr.
 dia, both representing compound sombls, the initial al or $t$ respectively, are the only somels doubled, the final clement being
 ( $\$ 31$ ) tho the latter occors rarely with sabtu'. Medial humzehhomzah between two vowels-is always doubled in pronumeiation. That is, it is a combination of final and initial lumzah, and camot readily be pronounced otherwise, the in suln it is written the same as initial or final lom:ah, each of which is simple ( $\$ 19$ ). Alif bearing the mulduh is equivalent to alif used as a prop for initial hamzah and hate' $u$ s, plus alif of prolongation, but the writing of two-ulif"s side by side is never permitted in Sulu.

Note 1. W'au may bear the sabtu' and then the latter of the two rori's so expressed is a consonant. If the rowel preceding the "'an bearing the sabtu' be drupan, then the first wau prolongs the dapm while the serond is the consonamt $u$.匹.
Example: y : Büuce, a Sulu male name.
Ifter huta'tus, the first uran is a vowel, heing the final compon'nit of the diphthong an, while the second is the consonant $"$. Example: J Jix Shamial, tenth month of the Muhammatan year (Suluized form, without case ending ) .
After habubu', wau bearing subtu' does not ocemr.
Note 2. The use of salutu' with yu is amalogous. If the vowel preceding the ya bearing sal, tu' is labubla', then the first $y$ is $y$ yo of prolongation and the second is the consonant $y$.
 domin (nom. cave).

When the preceding vowel is lintuins, then the first ge is a bowel, being the final component of the diphthong "i, while the second !/ii is the consonant !/

Sulu Suiyu, a Sulu female name.
After deme, !/u bearing sally' does mot meme.
Note 3. Dissyllable stems with the first syllable short -a short rowel followed by a single consonant -have in Sulu a tendency to double such single consonant. The latter is then pronommed both final in the first syllable, and initial in the second.


Tl the above words are from the (modern) Malay, in which language the consonant, here doubled, is single as, indeed, it is sometimes in Sulu.
$\$ 100$.
Writimy.-Is stated ab see, the mates for the sebtil
in the Arable langrage are trosthlid (
 beginning with the letter $\underset{\sim}{\text { 首 }}$, The form of the sign, - is the initial letter of this root with the superimposed dots omitted. It is written above the consonant in the same relative position as lulu'us all il dup um. A following Japan, or hata'us, or either of
these rowel signs doubled to form the tum in, is written direedy:
 a hove the tush did as follows: - - _ - When followed le linbulu', or the corresponding form of the tame in, howe res, the
 low, the consonant, al s follows: $\underset{\sim}{ }=$

No. 9. - mullah (i: $\overline{\text { u }}:$ nothing $)$.
S 101. Translitroution. When mulduh written to ulif as the first character in a word signifies hamah and long hata'res, it is transliterated "without the homzahexpressed, since the latter is implied in initial vowels in English (§ 18). When the models has the same power elsewhere in a word, homed is transliterated as usual and, with the mandela, becomes " $1 /$. When used with a weak consonant of prolongation, it is superfluous and merely makes for added accomary: Since, in Arabic, the consonants of prolongation are without orthographical sign ( $\$ 1+1$ ), the matduh placed above them shows that nothing has been omitted.
S $102 . \quad$ Power. -The Arabic name of this orthographical sign muddled, lengthening, refers to the face that its proper power is always to indicate al omer vomer.

The principal use of med dele encountered hey starlents of Sinla is to indelicate hated followed by the longe some of hated es. In other words. where two life, the first used as prop for the hamah and lateens. and the second ats a letter of prolongation. would come in juxtaposition. one ali hearing the mullah is sub)stituted therefor:

Examples: Arabic pol Alum". Alum (nom. (else):
 (ending, see § $15-4$ ), sixth month of the Muhammadan year.

$$
\text { sulu }{ }^{\circ} \text { غे } \overline{\text { ragi, sty, do. }}
$$

Note 1. In Arabic, an calif with hamzulh at the beginming of a syllable followed by futhah and another alif with hamah bearing jazmath, is also expressed by alif with maddah (Tr. Ar. (iran., § 2:3).


Note 2. The maddah may also be applied in Arabic to any weak letter of prolongation when such weak letter ifollowed by hamal bearing a simple vowel or tamil. The lumzah is then, as ordinarily after letters of prolongation, written without prop ( Wry. Ar. (irma., $\$ 22$ and $\S 23$, Rem. c).
 he is (was) illtreating: s/ wisc, he hus: been illtreated.

Note 3. Joudduh is also used in Arabic over allure viatons to mark them as such, and in some other eases.
 lith, May, God here mercy on him!
But in general, and excepting the case of long liutcicu: after hamah, there are very few cases in which the use of modal is really obligatory,
S 1103. Writing. -The form of - motldeli is prolalily the
stretched-out word $\lambda_{0}$ for the root "do meed. It is placed al howe the weak letter to which it is written in much the same relation
presition as dammull or futherth.
1
No. 10. - perpendiculat futluch (1).
S104. Poner rent Transliterution.--The Irahise name of this: orthographical sign is simply futhuth.

It is equivalent to fethal followed he alif written in the consomantal outline amd is transliterated by long futheh (1). Its nse arose from the fact that in the careless Arabie writing of ancient times. long a was frequently written defectively with fathah only: The consonantal outline thus became fixed and later, when greatar precision in writing became desirable, the futheth was changed into a small perpendicular alif, thus representing the sound atcurately without changing the outline. Perpendientar futhah is nsed only in Arabice words ( Wr . Ar. (iram., § 6 , Rem. a).

1
S 10. Writing. -The form of - berpendicular fothath is
merely that of $\mid$ alif written above the consonantal outline. usually in miniature. As has been obsemed above ( $\$ 82$ ), hertaces is in form an abberviated alif. In this specialized use howerer, alif still retams quite its original form and is written directly above the consonant which is followed by the long sound of fetheth, the latter not being written in this case.

No. 11. - wusluh (space: "; $1 ; i$ ).
S LOf. Transliterution and Pomer.- Wislah is used only in Arabie words and will be rarely found hy the student of Sulu ex-
rept with the Arabic definite article in a few proper names and stereotyped phrases. In general, it may be stated that masluhe merely denotes the elision of an initial rowel samuel. When orcuring within " sentence after " word emoting in a rowel. wallah has no sound and is not transliterated except that a space is left between the final rowel of the first word, and the first consulnat of the second. Many scholars transliterate this variety of Festal by all apostrophe ('). Such practice is not adopted here because the apostrophe is used to transliterate the hamzoh. If the "rosluh is borne by the alif of the Arabic definite article J J/. the, the lam of this proclitic: article, being joined to the following word, may be considered as the first consonant of the latter. It is always so considered and pronounced when the consonant following the lem, is of the class denominated "lunar" (§ 181). If the consonant following the lam be of the class known as "solar", then the lam of the definite article is not promomered ( $\$ 97, \mathrm{n}, 3$ ), and the consonant following the lam is the first one uttered after the masked.
 the book (Jew and (hristiams):

 'Abele r-resthidi, store of the !!eide (Ablurrashid, Arabic male name).

This use of ardell with the Arabic definite article is the principal one which will be encountered hey the student of sulu.

Those, howerer, who desire to be able to read the wasleh in all I rabie words, phrases and sentences-often unvoweded-ocenrime in Sulu, should study the following motes.

Note 1. In order correctly to connect in pronmenciation the westath of the Ambic definite article, it is not necessary, in the case of roweded Arabic, for the reader to know what letters are "solar" and what "lunar", since the lam of the deftnite article always bears the juzmah (patai) if pronounced, while if the lam be eliminated in pronumeiation. it bears no sign whatwerer and the following consonint receives the tashdid (S97, n. 3). The tashdid should appear pen in unvoweled writing. If the word to which the Arabic definite article is joined begins with hamsah (initial vow(a) in Roman script) the lem of the article joins with the initial hamzated alif. or ulif with maddah, and becomes lamalif.
Examples: Suluized Arabic nouns without case endings.

 of the Muhammadan vear: $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ 文 fourth month of the Muhammadan year.

Note 2. Whan wecurring at the begiming of a mond at the hegiming of "sentence, waslath recovers the pronunciation of the rowel which would be elided in other positions, and is transliterated and pronounced accordingly. This is really the only case in which wastah itself is pronomneed. since in all other cases, the rowel sound heard is that of the precediny rowel. It is more comere in these eases to write the fowed itsell to alif without hemsah (S 69), n. 3. and Wr. Ir. Gram..
$\$ 15$, Rem. a). So it may be said that in what is considered to be the most correctly written form of roweled Arabic. "rsluh has no sound.
Examples: Arabic sailor foil|al-kammin. the moon
 (nom. (arse) ;
 '.! ibmu, son (nom. case).

Note 3. When occurring in a sentence after a word cmling in a consonant bearing juzmah (patti), the consonant pither takes its original rowel if it had one; or it assumes the original vowel the elision of which is indicated by the utesleah: or it adopts kiserth, the lightest of the rowels. When the Arabic writing is roweled, there will of course be no difficulty in pronouncing it, as the proper rowel will he written to the consonant in question -which, but for the ciremmstance of being followed by wallah would (except in the case of tampon) be written with juzmalı. But in case the Arabic be not roweled, general working rules for the pronunciation of makkah when preceded by a consonant bearing jazmuh in other situations, are given below.

Note 4. Before maslah, dermal, (drool") is assumed - وを
after the pronouns of the end peri. plus. mate. - ,
of the 3 d pere. plug. mate.
$+\infty$ hum: after the prominal sur-
 pectively; and after the verbal termination the wad perm. - ,
pho. masc perfect $\underset{\sim}{\text { film, since all these word e originally. }}$




 :
tw the prepmition esomin, form. When the westah is that of the definite article but if the "msluly he that of ame wher

 S-1), (1)


 after all other consonants nomally bearing fazame (petwi).




## 




S107. Wi:tin!. -The form of - wroldh is that of aminiatture ص. ص. the latter heing the bintial hetter of silutio älo
 Wiskly is always witten above alif in the same relative


No. 1‥ $\Gamma$ "nylan (varics).

S108. Transliteration.-Angla is transliterated by repeating the preceding stem in accordance with rules given below. The repeated and original word, or part of word, are in the transliteration ordinarily separated by a hyphen. Howeror, in writing words of a single syllable repeated by anglive, the hyphen is often amitted.
 sи'-pasu'. hot; $\Gamma$ j ${ }^{\circ}$ gul-gul, or gulgul, embrace.
S 109. Power and Writing. -The name of this sign. "ñylen. figure ( $n$ mmerical symbol), is from the Malay and is not used as: an orthographical sign in Arabice, tho the sign iterelf. $\Gamma$. is the Arabie numeral \& ( $\$ 1+4$ ). It is written after-to the left ofthe outline of the word to be repeated, without intervening spare. When used in the middle of an outline ( $\$ 11: 3$ ), the following portion of the outline is also written without intervening spare.

There is much irregularity in the use of anglat in Sulu and the general practice only is set forth here. By "stem" in theste pages is meant the word in its simple form. not necossarily a root, but without reduplications, repetitions, or particles, which san be recognized as affixed, infixed, or suffixed, and without any of the regular modifieations to which sulu words are subject. The angla is used to indicate repetitions of the stem or its final syllables, as distinguished from repetitions of its initial -ylable, ordinarily called "reduplications." The latter modifiartion takes place in Suln in the inflection of rems and in the formation of certain nouns and adjectivers, and must always be written out. .
 litimuluy，is stomping．

Rules for the Use of Inglith．
S 110 ．Rabia When a simple stem of one or two syllables is followed by angle，the stem is repeated entire without change． If the stem be of three syllables，the last wo syllables alone may． he repeated，or the repetition may include all three syllable： practice alone will enable the student to pronomone unglive cor－ erectly when wed with a three－sylable stem．
examples：One syllable．$\Gamma^{\circ}$ ；tull－tul．＂pi to；$\Gamma^{\circ} J^{\circ}$ bul－ lind，or luilloul．fine，feather．




S111．Role：II．If the stem begins with hemenh（initial vowel in English）and ends with a bowel．whether the latter is followed by lemzall or not，leah，tho pronomared between the wiginal stem and repetition，is not written in the transliteration． being considered an initial hem：th（各 18 ）．
 （11！！thiu！！．

S112. Roswell When aster having prefixed particle. is Followed be "malay, the simple stem only without the particle is ordinarily repeated: but when phonetic change have oreoed done to the prefixing of the particle. the ant late shool mot be next.

 lintret, confide ir.

An initial reduplication is also minted in repetition.

 a word before a suffixed particle, and the repetition of the stem then follows previous rules. If the suffixed particle begins with a rowel, and the stem colds in a consonant. such final comsinamit
 suffix. Writing the rowel of the suffix with elf is an alomedel. as this would indicate pronumeiation with lam: of such consonant, however, doe mot after the pronmmeriation.



But if a humeral comes he fore initial virion of suffix. of the suffix begins with a consonant, the repetition of the final ensonant of the stem is no longer necessary.






## ('h.apter \'l

## Writirg of Consonants.

S114. The sulu-hahire seript is written most eatily with pencil. of stuh pent hedrertically: I fine perl which sharle casily is mot suitable. Verepretty, tho coarse. writing may be done with a bambar oreed pen prepared in the mane way ar a
 ful outlines and in most Mulammadan countriars, gieat atten-

 modeled upon the witten, just as su-alled soript tope in the Ramant alphaber is a conventionalized witten chatacter.
 these should he thoroly memorized he the stadent. I litthe comparison will reduce many apparently dimpaly shaped chanatere to a eommon type the connered forms of wheh vary similarly. The modern odere of the letters of the alphathe is. in great meat-

 (atch group ate distimguished from (ald wher her lots, written

 Following the latter 'ralle the writing ol the consonante will he.



 the forms wiren in the precedine colmonn heine utilized. The rammpe in such catses shows
the latter form. For the writing of hem:


| $\cdots$ |  | $=$ | $1-$ | $\propto$ | $=$ | 三 | ＝ | －i |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cdots$ | ］． | $N$ | $N$ | － | （．） | $\bigcirc$ | ．$n$ |
|  |  | $130$ ミ | ๆ 高 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{N} \\ & \stackrel{y}{E} \end{aligned}$ | 1 <br> N$\begin{aligned} & \text { 产 } \\ & \text { 坒。 } \end{aligned}$ | （H） <br> 产 | $0$ <br> 三 |  |
|  | 三 | －${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1. | 1 | － 1 | $1 \cdot$ |  |  |
|  |  | ミ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 3 \\ & y \end{aligned}$ | $\xlongequal{1}$ ミ。 | $1$ | $i i_{0}^{1}$ |  <br> ミ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Ln}^{\prime} \\ & \therefore \\ & \text { ミ } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ¢ | J． | n | $\lambda$ | － | いい | 了 | $\checkmark$ |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} a \cdot \\ i \end{array}\right\}$ ミ | $1 \cdot 4.5$ 毕 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Sigma}$ | ？？ <br>  | $0 \cdot-1$ |  |  |
|  | E | 2 | $\lambda$. | $\wedge$ | ． 1 | N． |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{13}$ | 弪 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & : \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}$ hys． |  | 0.7 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |


Taller II, comtimucel

$\$ 114$ |


S 115. For the purposes of this discussion, consonants connested with the following consonant only, will berefermed to as "initial": those connected with both procerling and following "omsonants, as "medial"; those conmereted with preeredinge consonant only. as "final": while those eommereded with neither the preceding nor following comsonalits, will be termed simply
 and 17 are very similar to group 2 . amd indeed (eliminating (diacritical signs) identical in initial and medial forms. There are therefore fifteen basic forms, of which.

$$
y \gg 1 \cdot \operatorname{con}-
$$ next with preceding but not with following consonants. and 11 of which. \&fteebenst , connect with both precorling amd following consonants.

TABLE:
 Oncelsiomull! Former in sulu.

§ 1161
Table 1: concluded

(iroulp 1.
$\$ 116 . \mid$ hats one peculiarity in writing, namely that of combbination with a preceding $J$ to form $V$ or $\gamma$ (Ş (i;) .

## (Forly) こ.

S117. The dote used diameritally with this group should strictly be written directly abose the point in the initial and medial forms, hat the dots are sometimes written a little after (to the left of ) the point. The two dots sometimes eombine in(1) a show stroke. and the thee dots, when written hastily: berome a short stroke having a dot above or hemeath, an the eater
 In Malar. $\underbrace{u}_{: ~ i n ~ i t s ~ m e o n m e c t e d ~ a n d ~ f i n a l ~ f o r m s . ~ i s ~ w r i t t e n ~}$ and is. This is not confusing in print. since the stem in this
 type. But this slight distinction is not so eleanly apparent in writing, and confusion with the is homed to result. The suIn practice of writing the dots helow in all cares. is preferable.

$$
\text { (iromp } \therefore .
$$

$\$ 118 . \quad$ In this group, the medial lom s dowe not legin and end on the same horizontal line (rere aton these consonamte in Tahle IV ). Notien the lettere in the lioman seript alphalet:


It will be sem that each letter of the font hegine and maiprecisely on the same level an that ally letter of the font maly be fitted before of after ally other letter. but in mose fonts
of Arabic letters, the medial forme of the $\mathcal{Z}$ wrong of letter begin on a level higher than that oh which they end. that


 necessitates a special set of typersumen which all forms of consulnantes which may precede, in al single outline, medial forms of group : consonants, must be placed higher that h ordinarily upon the type bases. The forms effected ane of in member, being the initial and medial forms of all the comsomants in the alphabet except -1$\rangle j, j$ and $g$ the necessitating the mannfacture and use of at least io f tope forms which would bu surerHumus were it mot for the persuliantre of three letters of this one group. If three or more letters of this group are joined in an
 modern fonts, especially those designed he western scholars, alter the medial and final forms of the $\mathcal{Z}$ group so ate to hing the beginning amd coming upon the same horizontal level. ()other fonts employ a connecting line ats . Arabic



chuchulk, lie!!.

S 119. In distinguishing the final forms of $\supset$ and $\rangle$ from
and $;$ when hurriedly written, mote that the pen in writing
$\lambda$ and $\dot{j}$ usually makes the uprated stroke and then lift: from the paper and makes the final stroke r independently. In makeing final $r$ and $;$ bower, the point of the consonant is retraced. almost the entire letter being made with a single euring downward stroke. Sometimes, the point is omitted altoget her. The realer of sulu manuscripts will frequently find final a or ac connected with preceding letters of groups and
5. This entirely irregular practice is mast common with

For example w of $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ commented with following letter, see seremene of sulu Writing. in Appendix I.
(iron 6 .
S120. Note that these letters require three upward points,
 (irouns:̈" and 8.
 or unconnected, start is made from the left and the lore is math toward the right and upwards. The dot or upright stroke is then added and lastly, the long horizontal final stroke in the case of unconnected or final $ص$ or $\boldsymbol{\nu}$. The pen is therefore misally lift-
al in making the consonants. cern in the middle of an outline.
It should be moted that group 7 letters have an upwatid
 not. In the ease of the latter. the portion to we left of the as: right merely serve to conned with the following letter.
 (i, $\because=1$ ! !
 ( ('hapter IX'). Tha wther comsonante of this gromp offer mo difticulty. but ware must be taken ta make the loop of the medial forms: abgulate su ats to distinguish them from the medial forms of group io.

But some arrithe distinginioh there letter- merely hy making the loope latree that thase of group 10 .

$$
\text { (rompl } 10 \text {. }
$$



 tinal forms, they mobally bear mo diadritical signs and are dis-
 Rem. l) a and hy the fact that the longe axis of the lowe of final eis rertical. While that of the lonp of finat in is--or -hould be-in the direretion of witing. But the lots are nerer omitted in Sulu.
(iornll 11.
 ed from the "Plominefan are a vertical stroke and a secondary stoke meeting the firs obliquely. In the ordinary final and




 alowere In the initial and medial forms. however. the oblique -toke alloys ap peas and the miniature letter is not used in sulu. In Malay however. the ohliquestroke is frequently retainad in both final and monomerterl forms. the miniature letter

 utter. The Malar practice is sometimes followed in sulu.

$\int$ he the addition of one or there dots. thus. $5^{5}$ This form sometimereren retains the miniatures of the s. ar
 dot. in place of the regular $\dot{\varepsilon}$.
(romp...

 corresponding portion of the s) Fin lammif. an Sill.




 - or
 "ritter (roll 1.1.

S127. $\dot{U}$ in its metered amd final forms, is distinguished by its deep stroke. In its initial and medial forms, it is identical
 hat care must be taken to make the final amp detached forms with leap stroke.
(imply lis.

form it is written $\gamma$, a and as. and in its medial form.
"is. The final and unconnected forms may in Arabic words.
be written with two ! lot: above, as $\quad$. $\quad \ddot{a}$. and when in :1 state of


$$
\text { Group) } 16 \text {. }
$$

$\$ 129 \quad$ ln writing g the loop should in strictness he made in the direction of writing, and mot at right angles thereto as in the case of the medial forms of group 10 letters and the final
 nested with a preceding 9

$$
\text { (romp) } 1 \% \text {. }
$$

 prop for the hamah ( $(68$ ). In other positions. the dote are always used. In Arabic. however, the dots may also be omitted When S is final in an outline with whatever power.
 rants of the Arabic alphabet are divided into two clasede denominated solar letters and lamar letters as follows:

 The first group of letters is calleal what alp:armily from the



 Rem. " ) This divisjon is impertant mbly in Ablice where rotain rophonir changes are detemmerl he it. All that : stalent of sula should be expered toremember of the subjeret


## C'undere Vll

## Diphthongs.

$\$ 132 . \quad$. S a matter of fact, the pure diphthong, as we molerstand the term in English—two fowel somble pronowned as a single sylable withont interrening consomant-rxists in tha sulu languge and is expressed by the sulu- Arabiceseript in only.
 g-ä! in which the finst element is hutains (either longe or -hort) and the second element, sure of the weak (S5!) letter"run or yu-alif has no proper sound. The weak letter is then mo longer a consonant, but expreses its related (Ş8) fowed
 placed in juxtaposition and joincel in pronume iation, exepting When artaged as in the two diphthonge mentioned, gencratr between them a wak comsomant, and insteal of two vowels mited in one sylahble. We hatre two sylables sparated hy a Weak consonnant.

S 133. $\quad 1$ catrofle examination of rawe comblination- is necessary in order to umderstand rertain peraliarities in the nse of the sula- Arabie seript. The possible grompinge of the there bowels in pairs of different vowers, are : follons:
('ombination



 $\dot{v i n}^{2}$ drain, from.

-     - 



$\leq 1: 34$. It will be observed that the peraliarities of the suluArabic script are such that two rowels can not be written together without an intervening consonant, in form, at least. It will ala be observed that in promomemg the combination ma and wi, the recall organs in gliding from one to the other, take position as for pronouncing the weak consonant $g$ "rn", and that this consonant is in fact pronounced. being likewise written in the sulu-Arabie script, tho not in the Roman. There combinations would be more exactly written in English, "ur"


 Weakens in pronunciation from that of wi in the English word "suite" (of rooms), to that of ai in "hail". and thus:
becomes a pure diphthonge an in the rulu word lumi, menel. sometimes pronommed almost lenhei. But thispronumciation of lathmei is as ratre as the "soumd of depent (S. 5 ) and need not be further considered.

S135. The combinations in and in are antogons, the weak consonant generated here being 5 !/u. These vowel combinations might more logically be written ign amel !fe, and, indeed. the

S 136. The rowe eombinations alrealy considered, nu, ai, in and ia, are recognized by English phonologists as containing a Weak consonant and for that reason are classed hy Wehster at "impure" diphthongs. But the "ase of "ll and ai is different. These last (together with oi) are classed an "pure" diphthongbeeanse the anatomy and relation of the rocel organs producing these rowel sounds is such that in the glide from one to the other, neither wor ! is produced. But as the Sulu-Arabir seript does not permit of two rowels being written together without intervening consonant, recomse is hat to at walk comsomunt for expressing the final roued of the diphthong, and "I" is: written - .-g-, while ai is written - -

S187. Tor render more convincing the statement: made under this heading, the student need only to make the following experiments. Let him pronounce the combinations un and $\quad$ i. slowly and distinctly, but without a break in the utteranee. trying to pronounce pure vowel sounds. Then lat him promonece, adse slowly and distinctly, the combinations 11 ,
nemi conscionsly pronomeing the 1 , ame the will find that me
 imporsible to utter an and $n i$ without fromouncing " between calch pair of vowels. Let himperform the same experiment with in and in and he will find it impossible to pronounce these comhinations without gencrating a! hetween each pair of wowe. The sulu- Arabic sistem reeognizes these facts and writes the above four combinations, not as diphthongs, hat as bowels sepa-


5138 . But if the same experiment be tried with the combhinations ai and an (andomi), it will be fomed that leliberate pronunciation gencrates no weak ronsonant between the vowels. (On the contrary, if one pronounce a weak consonant between the two lowels-uni, "!!i, "m", "!y" (omi, oyi) -he has uttered a combination of somme entirely different from the diphthongs "ii and "I" (or (ii).
S 139. Owing to the fact that two vowek cam not be written in immerliate sequence in the sulu-A rabie seript and the eonsequent necessity of employing weak lettors in these diphthongs, and wing also to the fact that the $g$ and of the diphthengs. in the permutations of the Arabice root, frequently beomere real ronsonants, some anthorities hate deemed it advisalhe, espe-

 not be pronomened fincl in a sylable, and ignoring the purely
bowel character of＂ron and ！！in these combinations．The invariable transliteration of 9 and s lye $\begin{gathered}\text { and ！may．indeed．}\end{gathered}$ have certain advantages as regards the ．Iambic．In that language the root consists of consonants．While the inflections are effected in large part he the insertion．omission．shortening，lengthen－ inge or other modification，of the vowels．Note the following A Ara－ hie verbal inflection－（Wry．Ar．（iran．．＇Tables xiv and xiv）：

Root， $\mathbf{n}$－ $\mathbf{d}$－w，call（illustrates mutations of $\boldsymbol{N}^{-}$－ 1 ）．
Terf．，act．，

Imperf．，ind．， sing．，1st．，com．

$$
\text { gdilund" } I \text { culled (col. will cull). }
$$ Pelf．．act．．



Root． $\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{y}$ ．be pleased with（illustrates mutations of ！－i）． Perl．，act．．
sing．．：Bl．．make．$\quad$ radiy＂．he has len pleased＂th． Pert．，act．．
 Imperf．．．ind．．


Note also the following substantive inflections（Ir．Ar．Cram． S304．lem．1）：

Root，th－w－r，bull（illustrates mutations of $\pi-11$ ）． OO
sing．nom．case．
安 the urn＂（thowrin）．lull．
Plur．，nom．（ante． $\bar{j}$ thiwurutum．hulls．collectively．

$$
\text { Root. ' - y - n. ryle (illustrates mutations of ! }-i \text { ). }
$$

Ring., nom. case.
vt

Ila., nom. case.
S1+1). So possibly hey transliterating the diphthongs by an and $\quad$ ! $!$, the root of the word is made more prominent and the genius of the language is more accurately conserved. But gand $\begin{gathered}\text { disappear entirely in transliterating the long vowels. }\end{gathered}$ $"$ and $i$. No one has proposed to transliterate go by $\quad$ gur 5. by in: it would be too absurd. so it is impossible to aroid some inconsistency if we attempt to conserve 1 :and ! in transliteration throwout all the permutations of the Arabic root. It is also true that the consonants $w$ and ! entirely disappear in the diphthongs an and ai-they then represent rowels, not comsmonts. In transliterating sulu, at any rate, no valid reason for violating English phonetics (an be alley-
ed. Consistency would seem rather to demand that $g$ and $s$ should be transliterated as consonants- $m$ and !-when they are consonants, and as bowels- 11 and $i$-when they are vowels. S $1+1$. The extrusive rowel chalatater of $g$ and $\mathbf{g}$ in these two diphthongs is recognized even hey the Arabic grammarians. gand 5 in these combinations, must, in roweled Arabic. hear the jusmah-rexept, of combe, when such letters bear the
 ation they bear no sign unless it he the muldeh ( $\$ 102, n .2$ ). When used as props for the homerh, these two letters naturally bear the ham:wh, and when wed as true fonsomants, they are followed by some rowel (SS. 59, (il) . gand bearing juzmak are therefore nsed in Arabine exthsirelly in the taro pure diphthong.: muler disenssiom, indicating by this distinctive treatment that the special vowel dharacter of "ren and !ye in diphthongs is recognized. It has therefore been considered advisible to adhere to the practice of what seem to be the best authorities on the tramsliteration of both Arabie and Malay, as well as the practice of English phonologists, and write ai and in in transliterating the diphthongs in these pages.

S 14\%. As we have seen, then, if either of the pure diphthongs, "i or a", when fiabl, hecomes placed before any vowel without intervening hamath, the final $g$ or of these comhinations regans its consonamal power. $A i+\pi=a!\mu$
 rule for the use of hemzuh bofore Suln inflectional emdings (*uffixes) which begin with rowels, such as - $11,-i$, -111, -111, ette. Sometimes, therefore, hemzulh appears hetween a tinal diphthong and suffix, sometimes not. The arale should probahly lee to con-
 !ly of prolongation, into al consonalat. ©xept when the stom chals in "h lumenh. Bat the imperative suffixes. 11 and $i$, seem to
 in the simple strm. develops hefore al suftix having an initial
 ten he all original final hamzenh of the stem. Which lumealn has heren lost axept in thie medial position lianombe for ite promem-
 mere lagary of pronume iation. Before humzerh, at tinal diphthong in the stem (S 10!9) remains. of rourse, maltereal. Fow writing

 (imp.) : $\operatorname{gig}^{\circ}$ l'm" $^{\circ}$
 puli"ni. Ment:

fuliz!!!u. . Fothrs: - Smin sinti. tu irnt:
 sulicti"i, rewt!
 humse: نی
 (1"11"1", liept.
St 14: Is alrearly indieated, the sommern, mi, in, and in, are written

$$
\text { g-g } 5,5
$$ in the sulu-Arabir soript, and

 will he adhered to in this work as being more hepplul to the sta-
 limations does not in the least affere the prommeriation, bo good furpose would seem to he served heretalaing there untheressaly (onsonamts in a popular system of writing suln in Roman let-ters-no more indeed, than would be wered hey witing intial lenm: 1 in the Roman thansliteration. It is therefore reeommended that for popmar now, and experially in all names, per--onal and geographical, the alowe combinations be tran literated me, ni. in, and in, withont intervening weak consonant.

## 

## Numerals, Punctuation, and Enclitics.

 dia. Fince we obtamed them via the Mrabs, howerer, we call them "Arabie", instead of giving them their true designation. "Indian". But the Earopeans comsiderably modified the symbok ohtained from the Arabs, as will be apparent from a comparison of the $A$ rabice and European forms:


The Arabice momerals are compounded exactly the same as oll own, the right-to-left order of Arabie writing never haring heen applied to the numerals adopted from India.

$$
\text { Examples: } 191 \mathrm{~V} 191 \% ;\lceil\varepsilon \cdot\rceil \text { 2! }
$$

S145. The Arabs, howerer, sometimes use the letters of the alphabet as numerical symbols. When so usid. the letters are not arranged in the ustal order, but follow an ancient order
 as well as the ancient (areek alphahet as far as is ( (ir. pi). and the numerical values correspoml to that order. The consonants with numerical values indicated are here given in that ancient order, known as the ubjul, from the first four consonants ( Wr. Ar. (iram., § 32) :

No. Letter Value No. Letter Value No. Letter Value

$$
\text { 1. } 1 \quad 1 \quad 10.10 \quad 11 . \quad j-100
$$

$$
\because \quad 2 \quad 11 . \quad 3-20 \quad 20.200
$$

$$
\text { 4. }>-4 \quad 1 \because 8 \quad \text { - } 40 \quad 2 \div .200
$$

$$
\therefore \gamma-j \quad 14 . \dot{y}-50 \quad 23
$$

$$
\text { i. } \quad \text { - i; } 15 . \quad \text { と }-130 \quad 24.1001
$$

$$
\therefore \text { 乙-s 17. } \dot{\operatorname{s}} \mathrm{j}-80 \text { 26. } \dot{\rho}-800
$$

$$
\text { 28. } \dot{\varepsilon}-1000
$$

Note. Letters used as numerals are joined as in ordinary writing with the greater component lefter on the right, and the lesser on the left. .Such groups are usually distinguished from the summing words by stroke placed over them.

> Examples:

$(600+80+\pi i) 686 ; \underbrace{i} 500$.
S14f. The Sulu numerical work and combinations there nf are noteworthy, in that they preserverertain dement- which





 ＂oncernal，howeror，only with the writing of the mumerical


EKlementury Vinmerionl Wonds．


－ 5901



－－${ }^{\circ}$

 －ーッーノ


。


Examples showing the use of numerical words with the ordina\&

domestir renimel:

(san! kata'u, 1.


 $\therefore$ = 0


- غ

文 $\int_{0}^{\circ} \int_{0}^{0}$ kaulutian


$$
10(1 .
$$

丘






的 Ét
900.

luñgibu tayd"urañ! gretus: teeykan'alun'an



Note. From this point upward, the numerical words maly he formed either with ibu, thousemd, or luksa', tew thouartill.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5.! } \\
& 20,0000 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Examples showing numerical words up to ton，as used

= ,
－。，




> - ○○ - ー
> $\because$.

응․

－＜o oo


$i$
Above ten，this suffix is ordinarily used only with numerical combinations which end in one of the numerical work from isis to hantgl＂，inclusive．

Note．$\underbrace{\operatorname{Eg} \text { pita and } J g \text { wall．ate often written }}$
with final vowed long．When－i is then suffixed，the vowed is o，，



S 147. The 1 rahichas, properly speaking, no punctuation marks corresponding to such marks used in our grammatical and rhetorical punctuation, such as capital letter, period, comma, inderogation point, dash, etc. Many reliable Arabic grammar: do not even mention the subject of punctuation. Each ayala, of creme of the Koran, is followed by a small circle, $\bigcirc$, and this: is practically the only mark of punctuation appearing in lithographed editions of the sacred book. Modern Arabic printing is, however, gradually introducing the marks of punctuation in rogue in European languages. The period, parenthesis, bradRet, brace, and asterisk, as well as distinctive type, are now commoney used by the periodical press employing the Arabic script. The same marks have been utilized in the little sulu which has been printed and the tendency is to introduce still others.




 or groups of dots ( $\because$ ), where we would employ a period. But in the language as ordinarily written by sultans who have not come under American inflame no punctuation marks whatsoever
are used．Instead，recourse is had to certain words to indicate the beginning and ending of sentences，or of entire command－ －－ cations．A letter usually begins gb？buhnura，a word of Malay． origin which has little meaning except to indicate the beginning of a letter and which may sometimes be translated whereas．The whereas this letter．The letter or other document end：in $\qquad$『ぶ
tummat，for Arabic $\ddot{a}_{\boldsymbol{F}}$ tammutun．end（nom．case）．Sometimes

 pression when used，is p pl ann for $^{\circ}$ p
 both phrases meaning，end of the composition．After this come． the place and date．

But in the body of ：my Sulu writing，the only signs of punctuation which ordinarily appear are certain words such as L；na＇，which indicates the begiming of a new sentence or sub）－ jest．It is equivalent，therefore，to a paragraph sign，or full atop and initial capital letter．Nae＇is a much used word．When two Sulks meet they say me＇，well！Sometimes it means ！／es．of is a noneommital expletive．Fa the use given above．as a mark
 Inti drin dui $m$, "flee that; or simply $\int_{\text {- }}^{\text {s mahuli, after, next; }}$ is another phase used in Sulu to indicate that one subject is: finished and :mother begun. Often indeed, it immediately precedes the frimmut and so indicates the end of a letter.
fuel (or Jug preset, in its Sulu form), an Arabic word meaning section, oi division, is often written at the beginning of a paragraph or chapter. Arabic $\quad$ ! hull, ! fate, sometimes serves the same purpose. especially in religious writings. at ل 1 e "alamut ( $\delta \overline{5} \overline{7}, \mathrm{n}$. ) , another Arabic word meaning sign, is frequentIf written before the superscription on a letter or envelope, and then means madness.
S 1.49. There are in sulu certain words (not suffixes) which are attached in writing to the word which they follow, being then slighted in acentantion-words which resemble the enclitic in (trek grammar. In case the outline of such presreeling word ends in $\mid>j$, "r $j$, the enclitic is, of course, written close just as tho it were part of the word. When by the addition of an enclitic. a consonant is caused to follow itself without intervening rowel, the velour should be used, as
 rlitice were independent words which, thru frequent use, have

an interrogative particle; 釷-lin, another interrogative particle:
-se, which gives adverbial force: -hat, which gives emphasis, and sometimes indicates wonder: and the possessive (instrumental) forms of the personal pronoms (Table VI). The abovementioned words are invariably entities and should ablWays be attached to the outlines of the preceding words. $L_{i}$.
 $0-$
$4-b a h(S 57)$.


 -0,0,
simatime, your letter:
There is another class of words which may or may not he joined to the preceding word, according, apparently: to the whin of the writer. These may be designated "optional enclitios". Such are $\mathcal{J}$ da, sometimes an emphatic and sometimes an matranstat
 - $\quad$ i, of (precedes proper names).

Examples: do lory piman or am" du. (pronoun-


 silui Tulı,jur, ar pimsil mi Trebujur, Tubujur's pencil.

Note 1. In sulu manuscripts, the reader will frequently find short words of all kinds connected in writing. But this
is due merely to carelessness. Thus,


Note or. The reader will also sometimes find a directly contrary fault, i. e.. the division of the consonantal outline of a word into syllables, or division at the end of a line. In correct printing and in carefully written manuscript, division into syllables never oeroms and division at the Pat of a line almost never. Even in case the ont line of a word is broken by reason of containing certain of the letters
$\mid>j, j g$, which do not connect with the following letter, the latter is written so close as to obviate all danger of mistaking the intervening space for a word space. But in careless writing, both kinds of division mentioned above are freely made. The last consonant in the preceding soltable or on the upper line, then has the final (or isolated) form while the first consonant of the following syllable or of the lower line, has the initial (or isolated) form (\$ 115 ).

# Examples: Sc <br>  

loped at the end of some of the anditic and later forms，is sal the puzzling．It probably developed first in the later form． as the result of an effort to bring ont the long vowel alary hey contrast，being later applied to the enclitic form．
Sis．Final rowels of all forms of personal promote are －sometimes written long he the silas，excepting only in thaw forms which end with hamah．Furthermore，$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ 方，wherever。
 he the solus，as ${ }^{\circ}$ gi㐫 －タロー・－oノーソ

 quently，the following forms are ord mandy found in Sulu writing：

§ 151
Table I＇I，comeluded

| English | Isolated form |  | Enclitic form |  | With preposition lien |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （including persons addressed） | ${ }_{-}$ | litur | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { sin } \\ \text { gix } \\ \text {－}\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} - \text {-lulii } \\ -t_{u} \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\sin _{i j}^{i s}\right) \\ & i=15 \end{aligned}$ | （Vill＂Imetli） kivl" |
| （including everyone） | $\underbrace{i}_{i}$ |  |  | －ルat＂$n=1$ <br> $-111111$ |  | （保いいいい示い） <br> li＂l＂ñ＂ <br> Vi＂れl＂tun！ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { you } \\ (\text { plural }) \end{gathered}$ |  | Vicelin．1 | $\underbrace{?}_{i}$ | $-\tilde{n} 11$ | $(\underbrace{\underbrace{i}_{j} i j}_{j})$ | （k＋1\｜n＂） <br> lick $n=1$ |
| 111r！ | Jo | silu | Si | － 1 ila | $\begin{gathered} (\sqrt[5]{\omega} / 5) \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | （kenvilu） <br> Fumile |



But notwithstanding this widespread practice the final rowels in question are certainly promonneed short ：aka．$\underbrace{4}_{:}$ acemately represents the spoken soul so frequently written。
$\dot{B}^{\prime \prime!}$＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂ing by the Fulas． 1 －it is aimed to write sulu phonetically so far as possible these pronouns should for the sake of consistence be written at above in Table VI．

## Chapter 1 X

## Foreign Influence on Sulu Orthography.

S 15 . Sulu has been emriched by a copions influx of words: from many foreign langlages including Arabice, Persian, HinMustani, Dutch, English, Portugnese, Spanish, Malay, Bisayan, and Tagato. By far the greater part of the non-Philippine words in sulu are from the Malay-by this being meant moder" Malay, not those ancient roots common to all Malayam languages. In fact, Sulu as it is spoken to-day, is almost an equal mixture of Bisayan and modem Malay, the Bisayan being without doubt the base upon whicha large Malay vocabulary was grafterl. This: Bisayan stock was a southern dialect very closely related to that of Cehn. It furnished the inflections, pronoms, numerical words. Words indicating the parts of the ! ody, indigenous trees, anmals, fishes and seafiang terms. The (modern) Malay clement, which came in with Islam, has furnished the temms referring to days of the week, monthe of the year. religions. governmental, and many abstract terms. sorial titles, rompliments, tems relating to writing and agriculture, and in general those new words required loy a people developing alonge commereial and agricultural lines. Most of the words from mon-Philippine languages. have come throt the Matay
$\$ 153$. Malay orthography, moreover, is peculiar in that the rowel signs are almost never written, the weak consonants being quite freely used to indicate the shod vowel somas. especially. when the latter are accented. Many Malay fords, now an integral part of the Sulu language, have retained this perenlatits of spelling, tho pronounced as the Malays pronounce them, ie.. with short rowels, notwithstanding the fact that these rowe - -

raja, lib!!, which are pronounced $\dot{U}$ than an and $\tau$, ign. ()the anomalies of Malay spelling which, mfortumately, sometimes appear in Sulu are: the writing of final short 11 or $i$ as tho long, as on g bath, stone. pronounced luth: and self. some. pronounced $f_{\text {m }}$ sell: the writing of final if for


 errors should be carefully avoided by the learner. It should the remarked in passing that true long vowel (S Ta) rarely occur in Suln-ordinarily only in case of contractions and in adopt-



 S154. Most of the non-A abbe words introduced into the sulu either directly or thru the Malay, have been recast into a form which harmonizes with the phonetics of the Sulu langage. English "Christian" has become $\underbrace{0}_{0} \int_{0}^{0}$ Kristi-
 :-0
 of adopted Arabic words, as it is not necessary to recast the word in a new alphabetic system, the retention of the original spelling is not infrequent even tho this spelling is, to the Sulcus, unpronounceable. Arabic ${ }^{\circ}$ En Sell. a proper name, retains

 written by the less educated, these words are frequently sped-
 -ant, -ines. ate- -are, of course, omitted in the case of single words adopted into Sulu. the in the case of an entire phase, the
: 区-



Whhummulun Rasulu L-luhi (-i not pronounced), Muhummad is
the Apostle of (iod. ä is frequently (and properly) converted into

S15\%. Sulu is, indeed, much closer to Arabic, orthographically. tham is Malay. This is due to two reatons. First. the adoption of the Arabic seript for writing sula is more recent and there has been less time for internal development and evolution. In the second place, writing has not been, in the past, a popular: acomplishment. The art has mint recently been confined to What select body of men termed punditus, or pundits, who also read the Koran. They therefore had constantly before them the correct Arabic forms of the words in question and quite natmrally used thene forms in writing.
S 156 . Spelling reform in sulu consequently meets with much the same difficinties that this same movement encomenter in English. We write "phthisical" and pronounce "tizikal" but retain the ponderous spelling hecallse of contom and hecalle it was so spelled in Creek. The suln writes $\mathcal{L}^{\circ}$ E. Sitlit! and pronomece $\int_{\text {m }}$ Nali, hont refuses to change long-established "uston :und the spelling of the Koran. Simplification of the Amhise spelling mast be the result, nevertheless. if the present trent among the sulus towarl popularization of writing persists. The masses. who are not so familiar with the Koran, will naturally spell the word ats it is pronomered.

## Aprendix I

## Specimens of Sulu Writing.

The correct principhes to be followed in writing the subuI rabie soript have heen set forth in the preceding pages, in su fin as these principles may be detemined from the present chaotic state of sulu practice. In order that the student may. see just what is meant by "chantie" in this commection, three retchinge of Suln writing are printed on the following pages. There are added the same words printed in the Sulu-Arabic seript in aceord with the principles explaned in these parges. fogether with a tramsliteration and a tamslation. In order to facilitate study, the lines of the etchings have been numbered. and the same numbers repeated in the proper place in the printed Sulu-Arabic script, and in the thansliterations. The transliterated sulu is in aceord with the spelling recommended for popular use (\$19:). Words which are superfluons in the translation are placed in parentheses ( ), while words inserted to complete the sense, are placed in brackets $\{$ 1. In view of the inferlinear method followed, the translations are necessarily Word-for-word and may sound strange. But notes explain the more obscure passages, and it is not doubted that the literal transhations give a more areurate idea of the ementer of the language, tham would at more literary rendering.

Specimen of Sulu Writing, No. 1.
Fetching of Original.


The legibility of specimen No. 1 is by no means below that of the average Sulu writing, but the beginner will doubtless find it difficult to read. The errors are many. Din, from, is spelled with a hamah followed by ya and mum run together, as tho the word were de' in: mad $\bar{i}$ is spelled mad' in line 3 , and mad in lines 5 and 7 ; in line 5 , di and di are confused, the one to the loft, which should be di', having the entirely superfluous letterIa, luata'as, and calif; etc. It will help the student to bear in mind that Sulu is still so preponderantly a spoken language
with no widely－rad literary worke to serme an models lor style amd spelling．The Koman might serve this purpose，but its trans－ lation into the vernacular is forbidden as impions．Without al recognized stamdard，therefore，the ordinaryseribe employs any familiar combinations of letters which approximately represent the spoken somads．To spell English＂I＂，with the letters＂i （aisle），ie（lie），uy（buy），igh（high），ete．，would be analogous． C＇merel I＇rintin！and Transliteration fiom Right to Left．

＂itul＇iabah immad ludnall nak miad tarns
 nkal itahapqual alukall mamalah abable mak gñutamud


 ilamm lapmam，mini maki iahmi momiak basiag illuk



11111111

nukul．
5x
t：mmmal ．mmiak


niad iabum ilugñam namamatak ，riza Lo
－○－－－

$\int_{6} \lim _{6}$
 －※＂，齐nén


 －ب！ シñi： nabi ＇s］ o sg．
Dg＂ いに：du＇ut parah à ．uk＂ạal tamin

## Trumsliterution and T'ranslution.

 Letter from Foreman Anui at-House White will-arice
kam Uhbaja hatamau Dakula` \({ }^{c}\) Magpahatiaku:3)kamu suhamad to Dbbaja at-Lanau Large. Advise 1 to-von, must iñ ikau marli pabai Puti pali 4)-ing kudal ganal, (the) rou come to-House White regareling (of-)the horse Gohbeal kamm. Subai ikau iñg tumampal jomadi kaku' abably from-you. Mast you (the) be-present aminse to-1me becalles bañg katu wala di na, di` aku katamaman (i)mañguli : if yon not-yet here alreadr, not I willing torcturn [it:
 that] masi-he from consultation-your. To-momow aceonpany kamumadi ibansing kimawal lnkun 8)ingan you coming with (of-) the one-who-took [thehorse] without kinwbayalku. Nat harap tu'ud aku kamu. Tammall. adge desire-my. Trust much 1 in-you. Finis.
afor the spelling "Ami", in place of "Anawi". ser see. 14\%.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ White Honse, name of place.
${ }^{\text {c }}$ Large Lake, name of place.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{Na}$, here untranshatable expletive, written as enclitic.
${ }^{\text {e }} 1$. e., "Such result must come about thru consultation with you."
${ }^{\text {f }}$. e. "Yon eome here to-morrow in comp:any with the man who took the horse withou my knowlerlge or consent:".
${ }^{2} \mathrm{Na}$, untramsatable; indicates begimine of sentence.
sulu letter writing is modeled upon the corresponding Malay art. This system derotes the first sentence to giving the name of the writer his residence, the mame of the addressere. and his residence. Then eomes the body of the letter. nsmally: introduced by the words magpehati alin! latimu. I adrise !!em. ar. 1 inform you. Ifter the information-which is the real purpose of We letter-is given, comes some formal expression of greeting. In the present, instance. such expression is "harap th'ud "ti"n lintimu, I hane entire compidence in your. Last of all, after the hemmat, should come the date, which is here omitted.

Specimen of Sulu Writing No. 2.

## lathing of Original.


 ~iviv!









Gorrect Printiny．


这

而

قَ家
Transliteration and T＇ranslation．
．．．．．．1）hañg amui makasal＇grid．di makalbatal．a Ampal ．．．．．．．．．．．if there－be touching．［that is］not prohibitable．But iñg haram hata $u$ 2）hadath－hätinia， the bulawful［things］to－a－person［who is］unclean－menning－of－it．
 lo-person withont ahlutions- [arre: to-pray,
 (o-go-around-the-Ka*hah, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ and to-cary (of-)the k゙oran, and
 w-touch (of-)the page-of-it. ame like ito-)that, the putusbla, iban siñg (lionná iñg tampat j) kiabutañgan--overing-of-it, and (of-the) wherever the place having-heen-orniar . (up)ied-hy-it, and (of-the) whereve the [place- [writen-upon for-thepag( $(\mathrm{j}) \mathrm{hapalan}$ bia manañg-madang atama disain -ake-of studying, like primers or others dam hayan. Jban hamunag r)kakaputan ing [dificrent] from them. Ind [is] permitted being-hedd the Kıuran nakabilsurat hamanner kiakanai。iban hamañga Koran written on clotlies and on
 money and (of-the) wherever[is] the likeness-of-it with commentary. Buat mayian, 9) hañg mata'nd nas iñg Kur'an van dain bint however, if great[er] the Fioran there than hatapsil: hamammag bugtu: 1())Ihan bia dad commentary. [holding is] inlawfol absolutely. Ind like
 w-that, the upeminer with[a]stiek[is] permitted also. and humnal tưud iñe batal hata hanath fran ${ }^{\circ}$, ayau [it is] true jerfectly that chideren bunclam on. let[-them-] mot laygahum dain halkumaput ${ }^{1}$..........
he-preventod fromi holding.
a This is emd of sentence begwn on a prevons page of the old manuseript treatise on religions duties-written more than one handieal reas agn-fom which this etehing rias taken.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ I. e.. (luring the pilgrimages to Neara.
${ }^{\text {cha }}$. P., "to turn the pages'. d Da, untranslatable expletive.
${ }^{\text {e }}$ Na heregives indelinitesense. ${ }^{\text {f }}$ Posessire pronouns also express arency.
ENa, untanslatahlerxpletive. hanga is sign of phaml.
${ }^{\text {if }}$. e. "The Koran, when writen on chothing or moner. may he touched and held hy the unclean."

'sentence is finished om next prage of the manuseript, the semse being Find it is perfectly true that children, tho molean, shonld net he prevented from holling the Koran for purpose of study.".

Specimen of Sulu Writing, No. 3.

## Etching of Original.


bitching of Original. conclude r



$$
\text { Note. Specimen No. } 3 \text {, like the other specimens reprorneed in this appendix, }
$$

It is a letter sent by a powerful batu to
the (ioremor, and is matmally more formal than specimen No. I. The batu calls him-
self the son of the Governor. which is a diplomatic way of recognizing the superior rank
Often in sulu letters, the name of the writer is coupled with many
expressions of good will, while lofty, flattering terms are devoted to the person addressed.
The writer has "a white heart without spot, limpid without turbidity"'; the letter is "a
and it goes to "the august
tho the latter be a hut.
to decipher.
and for

144
Correct Primting.









 ن-

 ابِّ

Tramsliterution amd T'ramslution.

> 1) Bahua ini surat dain hal anakmu ing Padukka Datu’ This letter from son-your the Honorable Datu

Muhammad Dahiyatu L-Kall,i dumatuñg madi pa'ama' (2)ku. Muhammad Dahiyatu l-kalbi will-arrive coming to-father-my, ing Cubnu hasug, Kurnir Istilar, iban sing manghudku, the Governor at-Suln, Coronel Steever, and (of-the) younger-hrother-ms. 'hiChali. Mahu(3)li, mañgayu' aku partuluñg kañu, amui

Charley. Next, ask aid of-you, being pikitulungamkuc iñghal siñg Mirkan 4)mag'idal-idal request-for-assistance-my the matter of-the Americans target-shooting , li halaum hula'ku; hipalañgkud kamal timbak here inside town-my; is-requested-to-forbid-by-me becanse [they]shoot pabuli kahui 5 )wai bidda'e minsan hadap pabai siñg at-bottoms of-trees without difference even in-front to-houses of-the ta’u, amupaka bala' bañg hatdaf hayup iñg mahada(6)p siñg penple; same-also possibly if even animals were in-front of the hulu sinapangnila ran. ${ }^{8}$ Ampa mata'ud tu'ud hayup, barrels of-guns-their those. Also[there were]many very cattle, mata'ud ta'u, karna' halaum kalbyyan. 7) Mābut, many people, hecanse[thishappened] inside village. Further. limuganai aku siñg pagtimbak-timbaknila karna' ing g feared-already 1 of-the shooting-of-them because being masa sing ( time of-the (iovernor civil, upon-inspection-hy-me of-the cows-my. Nlua ma iñg miamatai, kiugdan siñg punglu'nila. ${ }^{j}$ two were killed, haring-been-struck by-the bullets-their. Nai ${ }^{\text {k }}$ hangkan, (hali, ikau daku(9)man tamañghudku, iñ! Therefore, Charley, you then brother-my, are hamapku maka'ingat magpahati hagubmur, aula manahañg hope-my to-know-how to-informe to-(iovernor, especially to-aid käku'. Mahuli 10 ) natam (usta dakuman akukamum iban ha'-to-me. Next peace invokethen I upon-yon and upon:ama $k$, iñg (iubnur, Kumir Istībar. Intiha'u l-kalam. ${ }^{n}$ father-me, the (iovernor, Coronel Steever. End of-the-composition.

[^0]${ }^{\text {y }}$ I. e., "I request that this be forbiden because they show indiseriminately at the tree trumks. even in front of peoplen' houses. and would probably do the same. wen if ammals were in from of these guns of theirs."
${ }^{h}$ I. e., "very many".
${ }^{\text {'Nap }}$, untranslatable expletive.
${ }^{3}$. e.. "I had already been frightened by their shooting becausiduring the time of the Civil Governor, when 1 imspected my cattle, I found two dead, killed bye the soldiers' bullets".
${ }^{k}$ Na's. untranslatable; indicates beriming of sentence.
I. e.. "I hope you find me:ns to persuade the fovernor to aid me".


Note. For the student who has completed this work and is desirous of more practice in reading Suln. not much printed material is avalable. With the exeeption of various cireulars and laws, the following is a complete list of sulu puthications in the Sulu-Arabic chatacters:

Sulu Reader for the Pablie Sehools of the Moro Pronines, by Dr. N. M. Saleehy, published by the (iovermment of the Moro Province, Zamboanga, I'. I., 190.).
The Sulu Neu's (Iñ! Kabuitu lmitrion S'ug), a monthly newspaper in English and Sulu puhlished at Zamboranga, P. 1., by the (rovernment of the Moro lrovince. (dited byy Charles R. Cameron. Datu Raja Muda Mandi. and Sheikh Mustafa Ahmad. 'This was puhlished only. during 1911.
sucat Habar siñy Suy. a monthly newspaper published in Sulu only, by the sulu Press, Zamboanga. I'. I. and edited hy Rev. R. T'. Mceutchen and Jukasa Sampang, has been published since July. 191\%.

## | P1がNHA $1 \mid$

## A Phonetic Alphabet.

Goperal foars ago. while ading as census assistant, the anthor prepared the following Phonetic Aphabet for use in thr taking of the proposed Philippine Census of 1915 . It Was not intended to disturb the spelling of names when such spelling had already been determined by custom, order, or constant use. But rensus emmerators must roduce to writing many names of presons, places and geographical features. the orthography of which is not yet fixed.

The lack of an alphabet which would express eatch distinet -obud of the Philippine langatges by means of a separate character of mamying power. has led to much confusion. The pro-- ont methorl-if such it can be called-is a mixture of spanish. reformed native, and English orthegraphy. 1 'somds ats sor $k=$



 hamzah is not written ar all. In the ideal alphabet, there shoudd le a separate charactererembination of chamater-preferably the former-the expres each sound of the langlatge; and the power asighed to surh chatater or digraph, imst neter rary.

Phonetic Ithlubet.
The examples in quotation marks are English, while thow in italics are Sulu and translations mass otherwise indicated. B indicates Bisayan; 'I'r, Tirurai: Ib, Ibanag.
a in "oufa": ampa, but. $\quad \mathbf{n}$ in "nut"; munili, lecud.
b in "bed"; sabab, bectuss". $\tilde{\mathrm{n}}$ in "señor"; duñ̃, mrill.
ch in "church"; $\boldsymbol{c h} u \mathbf{c h} u k$, liey. ñg as ng in" "sing"; huñgin, wiml.
d in "did"; duhul, ertremity. o in "theory": alo (B), $l$.
e in "met": betraye(B). woman. p in "pet": sapa, surear.
f in "fit"; fio (Tr), good. rin "roll'": baris, rowel.
g in "go'"; tugad, wait. sin "so'"; lasa, feclin!.
h in "hat"; buhat, lift. sh in "she"; shuluw., thuml.
i in "it"; pikil, think. tin "tell": titil", dot.
$\mathbf{j}$ in "jest"; leajañg, pulin-leafmul.u in "full"; lululí, lıair.
 lin "lad'"; pula, reed. w in "we"; wall", eight.
 (') hamzah in "go over": di"in. where; di", not.
Pure Diphthongs:
ai in "aisle" : luliai. pass.
au as ow in "how": tuliau, iol.
oi in "hoil"; (kloi (B), I cm.
Impure Diphthongs ( $\pi^{\circ}$ or generated between rowels) : ua ( 11 'c ) in "quano" : buad, to stll". ui ( $11 m^{\prime}$ ) in "suite" : lui, immetlintely.
 iu (i,yu) :s ew in "'mew'; liutcory, plucal.

Note 1. Vimions diphthongs compounded of e and 10 ame also fomm. Other slight rariations of these fowel sommis.
oceur frequently, but irregularly, in the Philippine languagus but such sounds may usually he reduced to the ordinary rowels, a, e, $i$, 0 and 11 . Long rowels also occur, as a in "father"; a in mate; i in "machine"; o in "no"; and u in "rule". These may be written $\overline{\mathbf{a}}, \overline{\mathbf{e}}, \mathbf{i}, \overline{\mathbf{o}}, \mathbf{u}$, respectively. but it will not often be found necessary to indicate them.

Note 2. Hamzalh is the Greek "smooth breathing" and the Datnish "catch accent". It is the click of the glottis at the beginning of all worls beginning with a rowel, and in the Philippine languages, occurs at the end and in the middle of words as well. It is not written in the Roman alphabet at the begimning of words, but in the middle and at the end of words it is denoted in this alphabet by an apostrophe ('). For further explanation, see $\S \$ 18-24$.

Note 3. Both $f$ and $r$, when occurring in mative Philippine languages, seem to be pure labials, not labio-lentals as in English. That is, they are produced by friction between the two lips. not between the upper teeth and the lower lip.

Note 4. $\quad(, y, \ldots x$, and $\because$, are not used in this alphabet.
The foregoing alphabet provides a character for every ordinary sound of the Philippine languages. It has been suggest ed that the sound of French $j$ in jour ( $z$ in "azure") should be asisigned to the letter $j$ in the Philippines. The author has never heard this sound in Philippine languages but rather the sound of $j$ in English "jest" (d phes French $j$ ), and believes that the latter sound should be that assigned to $j$ in a Philippine alphalet ( $\$ 32$ ). The Moros pronounec $j$ in "jest" very plainly, hat the same work, when oceuring in the North, are usually.
 comes geedye and ledye in Tagalo-anothere proof that the Philippine $j$ has an initial il somud.

It has been further suggested that the Philippine orthography should not recognize any diphthongs. The athor be-
lieves that the pure diphthongs，cul，ai and oi，appear with great frequency in the Philippine languages，but that，being pure diphthongs，they should be written with vowels and not with consonants，i．e．，au，ai，and oi－not au＇，ay and oy．IV and！ are primarily consonants．When employed to express the second clement in the pure diphthongs，they are of necessity pronounced as their corresponding vowels，$u$ and $i$ ．There would seem to be no good reason for thus using consomants as rowels in a phonetic alphabet，especially when 11 and $i$ are already employed to ex－ press the same rowel sounds．By so doing，one incurs the rery fault－more than one sound expressed by the same character－ which it is the purpose of a phonetic alphabet to aroid．

In order to illustrate the necessity for the adoption and usw of a phonetic alphabet，the following names of barrios are taken almost at random from the 1903 Philippine Census Reports． The various possible pronunciations which might be applied to these names as spellerl in the rensus Reports，are indicated by means of the Phonetic Nphabet．

Note．Notice that in the Phonetic Alphabet．$n$ of is pro－ nounced as in＂ingrow＂；$\tilde{n} g$ as $m g$ in＂singer＂；$\tilde{n} g g$ as $n g$ in ＂finger＂．If $\quad$＂！$f$ be followed by e or $i$ ，then the ！f of this combination may take the sound of $h$ ．A＇ceordingly，if m！ in Philippine names be not marked as prononnced in aceor－ dance with some established rules．it may always be pro－ nounced in any one of the three ways first indicated，as． Sarangani，pronounced Sarangani；Simdangan，pronounced Sindañgan：S゙ange－ぶange，pronounced Śangga－ぶañga：occa－ sionally，it may have five variations，as in＂P＇ange＂．below． Withont the adoption of rules preserihing the writing of the rations posible sombls of ag，how is the reater to divine which one of the 18 different varients given，is the proper
promumeriation of "Hingatungan'"? If the latter had lys chance been spelled "Hingitungihan"-hy no means an impossible combination-the mumber of possible prommdiations would be one humdred.


The ahove list might berextembed inclefinitely and demonstrates a state of affairs which should not be permitted to continue. I phonetie alphabetshould be at once adoped for uece ly the andminstratore and mapmakers of the Philippines. crewially in thase southern provinees where hundreds of new geoglaphical names aro being reduced to writing every year.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Bahua, mutranslatable; indicates beginning of letter.
    ${ }^{\text {b }} \mathrm{Hi}$, untranslatable prefix; indicates proper name.
    ${ }^{c} I$. e., "my request for assistance".
    ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ I. e., "I request that it be forbiden". ${ }^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{I}$. e., "indiscriminately". ${ }^{\text {f }}$ a, untranslatable expletive written as enclitic.

